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Dutch M P succeeds Mme Veil

Mr Piet Dankert, a Dutch Socialist, was elected president o frbe European Parliament in Strasbourg. He succeeds Mme Simone Veil of France. Mr Dankert won 191 votes in the fourth round of voting, defeating Herr Egon Klepsch, a West German Christian Democrat, who received 174 votes

£1,000m job aid plan proposed

Government job creation schemes are not working according to a report by a study group funded by industry and social service agencies. The report suggests a £1,000m programme to provide work for all those aged between 16 and 19 Page 3

Rise in London rate arrears

Rates arrears in London has shown a marked increase since the Law Lords' judgment in the Greater London Council fares case. The decision had undermined the credibility of the rating system, a council finance officer said Page 3

Nine die in India's strike

Indian police shot dead four men yesterday and five more were killed in widespread clashes between supporters and opponents of the country's first general strike. But support was generally patchy

Earlier story, page 5

Business today in a new form

Today *The Times* Business News appears in a new format designed to provide essential information in an easy-to-read style. On page 13 the main news is complemented by a full coverage of markets, currencies and key indicators. Company analysis has been expanded on page 14, and on page 15 a new Business Editor's column gives the most authoritative assessment of the day's developments.

Coca-Cola bids for film company

The Coca-Cola company is attempting to break into show business by making a $750m (£396.8m) offer for Columbia Pictures. Investment bankers met yesterday to work out details of the as yet unconfirmed agreement Page 13

Entry ban on polio victim

The Home Office has rejected an application by a Ugandan Asian polio victims to join his family in Britain, in spite of a doctor's report which says he is severely handicapped Page 2

Koivisto sweeps to victory

Mr Mauno Koivisto, the Social Democratic Prime Minister, won 145 votes in the 301-member Electoral College, which will appoint Finland's next President on January 26. His sweeping victory is seen as a turning point in Finnish politics Page 6

New worry for map-users

Map users from all over Britain are troubled that a government scheme to change the finance method of the Ordnance Survey could lead to fewer, less up-to-date maps of a lower standard Page 2

Egypt and Israel agree on Sinai

Egypt and Israel signed an agreement on Israel's withdrawal from Sinai. The disposal of only two places remains to be settled—Ratah on the Mediterranean and Taba, a resort on the Gulf of Aqaba Page 6

New citizen

Rudolf Nureyev, the ballet star who lefr the Soviet Union 21 years ago, has been granted Austrian citizenship, the Vienna State Opera announced. Aged 42, he has been stateless since 1961.

Whitelaw says blunders delayed arrest of Ripper

By Hugh Noyes, Parliamentary Correspondent

West Yorkshire police committed major errors of judgment in their hunt for the Yorkshire Ripper which prevented an earlier arrest of Peter Sutcliffe. That is one of the main conclusions of the review of the case carried out by Mr Lawrence Byford, one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Constabulary, which was reported to the House of Commons yesterday by Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary.

The review discloses errors and inefficiencies which had they not occurred would have led to a quicker identification of Sutcliffe as a prime suspect.

From those conclusions, Mr Whitelaw told the House, it was clear that some of the Ripper's victims would not have died if the errors had not taken place and Sutcliffe had been arrested earlier.

Mr Whitelaw said that the report also showed that there were inefficiencies in the conduct of the operation at various levels and that excessive credence was given to letters and tapes from a man claiming responsibility for the murders and signing himself "Jack the Ripper".

Another serious handicap to the investigation was the ineffectiveness of the major incident room coordinating the hunt which became overloaded with unprocessed information.

Pressed by MPs to say what had happened to the various senior officers of the West Yorkshire force involved in the case, Mr Whitelaw said that the Chief Constable was not being removed from his office although there were certain officers in the force whom Mr Whitelaw would not agree should be promoted to Assistant Chief Constable.

He reminded the House that the Ripper case gave rise to the largest criminal investigation ever conducted in this country, imposing a great strain on all concerned. It would have been surprising if, in this unprecedented situation, there were no mistakes.



Mr Ronald Gregory, Chief Constable of West Yorkshire: He will not be removed.

He had the power to take the drastic step of removing the Chief Constable, who was operationally responsible for the whole force, only if he was satisfied that to do so would be in the interests of efficiency. He would have to be satisfied on this, having regard to the general performance of the force as a whole over a period. The Home Secretary added that he was not so satisfied.

Mr Whitelaw assured the House that the West Yorkshire County Council, the local police authority and all concerned were responding to ensure that future crime investigations such as this were carried out as effectively and as quickly as possible.

Mr Byford's recommendations, which he welcomed and which were already being followed up, dealt with the management requirements of the investigation of a series of major crimes, the training of senior detectives and personnel working in major incident rooms and the command of investigations involving a number of crimes which crossed force boundaries.

Mr Byford's proposals also included the harnessing for such investigations of the best detective and forensic science skills in the country backed up by the use of computers. The review makes clear that insufficient attention was given to the significant common elements in photo-fit impressions obtained from surviving victims of hammer assaults or assaults involving serious head injuries on unaccompanied women.

The Inspector suggests that the Home Office should provide Chief Constables with guidance in the use of computers in a crime investigation. He says that an advisory team should be set up by the Chief Inspector of Constabulary to harness the best talents available in the country and to identify at an early stage cases in which these talents should be employed.

From the Labour front bench, Mr Roy Hattersley, Opposition spokesman on Home Affairs, said the case had been distressing and odious, and added that the review showed that a large number of senior officers proved incapable of the efficient dischrage of their duties.

□ Mr Ronald Gregory, Chief Constable of West Yorkshire, said last night: "The findings of this report are similar to those already identified by our internal inquiry and I can say little different to what I have already said", (Our Bradford Correspondent writes).

Mr Gregory added: "I have already accepted that there were errors of judgment: errors which are not now difficult to see, but when the investigation was current they were much less obvious.

"The enormity of the Yorkshire Ripper inquiry has left its mark on the West Yorkshire police, but we will be better equipped in the future. Our methods of investigation and training will be reviewed, and no doubt the police service will learn from our experience."

Peter Sutcliffe is serving life imprisonment in Parkhurst jail on the Isle of Wight for the murder of 13 women. He is appealing against conviction and sentence.

Mr John Sutcliffe, aged 56, Peter Sutcliffe's father, said last night: "I have every sympathy with the police. Obviously I would have liked my son to have been caught earlier and lives saved. The police will have learned their lessons and I just hope they do not have to face anything like this again."

Police errors, page 2
Parliamentary report, page 4



Gormley survives left wing censure motion on betrayal charge

Mr Joe Gormley (left) and Mr Arthur Scargill, his successor as president of the National Union of Mineworkers, who were present during heated exchanges between left and right when the executive committee met yesterday to discuss the outcome of the pithead pay ballot. Mr Scargill's militant Yorkshire miners conceded that the results, due to be announced tomorrow, had rejected the strike call, but their motion of censure condemning Mr Gormley's "betrayal" was defeated by a moderate motion "noting the complaint, and calling for no further action" was passed by 13 votes to 12. (Full report, page 2).

Rape case victim said she was prepared to give evidence

By David Hewson

A rape victim whose three alleged attackers are not being prosecuted said yesterday that she had always been prepared to give evidence in court.

The woman, aged 30, was speaking for the first time since it was announced that three teenagers would not stand trial for rape and attempted murder because psychiatrists said she would suffer permanent mental damage if forced to give evidence.

Her statement and reports that the prosecution had a detailed case against the three youths, including a signed confession, has led to renewed calls for an inquiry into the case.

The woman was savagely slashed with a razor during the attack and needed 168 stitches. In September, psychiatrists said she should not give evidence and the case was dropped. Under Scottish law the three teenagers cannot face the charges again.

But yesterday the woman said at her home in East Glasgow that the first she knew of the dropping of the charges was when she read the newspapers.

"I did not decide not to give evidence. I was prepared to go through with it. I want them put away for what they have done."

The Scottish *Daily Record* newspaper yesterday published what it claimed were extracts from an alleged confession by one of the youths. Both Strathclyde police and the Edinburgh Crown Office refused to confirm the authenticity of the extracts, but independent inquiries have confirmed that they are accurate.

It is now clear that when the Crown Office decided to drop the charges it was in possession of:

● An alleged voluntary confession in which one of the youths described raping the woman, slashing her with a razor, and running away with his hands covered in blood;

● A Crown witness, originally charged in connexion with the attack, who had made an alleged voluntary statement to police in which he said he saw two of the youths have intercourse with the woman;

● Incriminating evidence including blood samples from the youths' clothing which matched the raped woman's blood type.

Mr David Marshall, Labour MP for Glasgow Shettleston, said last night that the latest revelations made the decision not to prosecute even more incredible. Mr Marshall has called for an inquiry into the handling of the case and a statement is expected from the Lord Advocate of Scotland early next week.

The woman said the attack happened when she went out for a drink after an argument with her boyfriend. As she made her way home, two youths asked her for a light. She was then hit on the head and dragged into a hut in a scrapyard.

"All I can remember is the glint of a blade. I thought it was a knife, but the police told me later it was a razor. When I came to, I was in this hut and a young boy was over me with the blade. I remember saying to him: 'You don't need to do that', but that is all I remember. Then I remember coming to, naked from the waist down.

"Getting hit over the head probably saved me from a worse ordeal, because I didn't even know I had been raped: The police told me I had been raped."

After her two-hour ordeal, she ran back to her boyfriend's flat, but could get no reply.

She said that when the case first came to court it was delayed, but she was still prepared to go through with it. She denied fleeing to England to escape giving evidence. She said she did go south, but was always prepared to return. "Of course I was frightened, but I was prepared to give evidence.

"I suppose I do blame the psychiatrist in a sense, but if he thinks I'm mentaly unfit, I suppose he knows his job. "The police fought it all the way, they really fought for me. My advice to other women in the same situation would be to go through with it no matter what. The police were not lazy, they could not do enough."

The woman has been divorced from her husband for some years and now plans to marry her boyfriend.

She said: "My life has been shattered. I have not been able to work since. I still wake up with nightmares about it now.

"In the nightmares I just see the boy with the blade. I think I will always feel nervous when I see young boys in the street now. I actually run away."

She has twice attempted suicide, once with an overdose of sleeping tablets and once tried to jump out through the window of her boyfriend's flat.

In the alleged confession, one of the youths said that another invited him to the hut where a third was having sexual intercourse with a woman.

The alleged statement says: "She started swearing again and I had a razor. So I gave it to her. We left her there and the four of us walked down the road. I saw the police coming and I ran like —— because my hands were all blood. The police never caught us."

The Daily Record said another youth made a statement admitting having sexual intercourse with the woman. But he is said to have thought the first youth was joking when he said he had "ripped her up".

Continued on back page, col 5

Judge praises police in Tottenham case

Steven Prendegast, who became known as the Tottenham rapist, was committed to Broadmoor special hospital for an indefinite period at the Central Criminal Court yesterday. He admitted raping 11 women and the attempted rape of a twelfth. The judge commended the police operation that caught Prendegast, but Women against Rape said it was outrageous that the police had responded with a special inquiry only after 10 attacks had taken place. Neither had the series of rapes been publicized in its early stages, to alert women to the danger Page 2

Predatory attitudes, page 8

US warns Poland of tougher sanctions

From Nicholas Ashford
Washington, Jan 19

President Reagan today indicated that his Administration was prepared to take further steps against the Soviet Union and Poland if there was no improvement in the Polish crisis.

Addressing the seventh press conference of his Administration and the first during 1982, the President said that American sanctions already imposed against the Soviet and Polish Governments had made some impression. But he said: "We're not going to wait forever for improvement in the situation there. We have other steps that we can take."

When President Reagan first unveiled his seven-point sanctions programme against the Soviet Union at the end of last year he said that the United States would take additional steps if there was no sign of any relaxation in the martial law crackdown in Poland.

There was no question that the situation in Poland was continuing to deteriorate, the President said. "They [the Polish Government] have tried to present it as moderating. It isn't. The people are still imprisoned. There is no communication with Solidarity [the independent union movement] or between the military Government and the people and the military law is still in effect."

The President added that the Pope, with whom he had recently been in lengthy communication, had expressed his approval of the steps taken

Reagan race blunder, page 6

Gill looks unlikely to get record £560,000

By Philip Robinson and Paul Maidment

It looks almost certain that Mr Jack Gill, Lord Grade's former right hand man, will fail to get his record £560,000 golden handshake after an unsuccessful High Court attempt yesterday to block share sales by those who promised to support him.

Mr Gill was dismissed by Associated Communications Corporation last September but since then, Lord Grade has been toppled by Mr Robert Holmes a'Court who is making a £36m takeover bid for the company.

The Australian financier has now joined 10 of ACC's institutional shareholders led by the Post Office pension fund in opposing the size of Mr Gill's pay off.

This means that ACC is no longer defending the action of Mr Gill's payment and Mr Gill will be left to put up his own defence.

Even if the Post Office loses its action, by the time it comes before the court, ACC is almost certain to be in the hands of Mr Holmes a'Court who has gone on record as wanting to enfranchize the 54 million non-voting shares of which he now owns more than half.

The High Court refused to grant Mr Gill orders preventing the share sales, and instead, accepted undertakings that the directors who agreed to support him could use their votes only, to adjourn a meeting called to approve the payoff, pending the outcome of the Post Office's petition.

Full report, page 13

Rail shutdown as talks break up

By David Felton, Labour Reporter

After more than ten hours the talks at ACAS on the rail dispute broke up inconclusively last night, with no prospects of an immediate settlement in sight. A statement said that ACAS had adjourned the talks to alow for further consideration. "We shall be in touch with the parties again tomorrow but there are no plans for specific meetings un-

Meanwhile, the railway network was closed from midnight for the fourth day in the past week.

Talks were being held at the offices of the Advisory Conciliation and Arbitration Service with Mr Pat Lowry, the Acas chairman, acting as a go-between for the union leaders and British Rail officials.

The talks were held at the

Midway through the talks Mr Len Murray, general secretary of the TUC, arrived to try to resolve big differences between the three unions who were said to be arguing among themselves.

Mr Clifford Rose, British Rail's board member for industrial relations, left the Acas offices for more than three hours to attend a board meeting during which the management "reaffirmed its determination to achieve the programme of specific productivity improvements including flexible rostering."

Neither union leaders, BR management or Acas officials were very hopeful that the talks could find a solution to the deepening crisis.

BR has refused to pay 20,000 train drivers a 3 per cent increase, the second stage of an 11 per cent deal from last August, because their union, the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen (Aslef) has refused to agree to the new rostering proposals.

Mr Ray Buckton, Aslef general secretary, was given authority to attend the talks by his executive yesterday morning and members of the executive were standing by last night.

Aslef was coming under strong pressure from the other two rail unions, the National Union of Railwaymen and the Transport Salaried Staffs Association, to move away from its insistence that the standard eight-hour working day should be maintained.

Those unions have accepted the principle of flexible rostering and it appeared that all the longstanding rivalries between the NUR and Aslef were again coming into the open.

□ British Rail is to have a key meeting with the Department of Transport today to establish if it will be paid its £800m-a-year PSO (Public Service Obligation) grant during the Aslef strike (Michael Baily writes).

The outcome will seriously affect BR's financial result for this year, and hence the toughness of "clawback" measures taken to recover the cost of the strike during the rest of this year.

Those could include additional cuts in BR's £1,500m a year payroll costs above those already scheduled under the present productivity programme (38,000 job losses over five years); cuts in engineering maintenance and modernization which costs about £1,200m a year; or further cuts in investment currently running at £275m a year.

PSO grant is worth more than £2m a day to BR and is paid by the Government to compensate the railways for passenger services that are uncommercial but seen as socially desirable.

It would therefore be logical for the department as BR's paymaster to claim that since the services are not being run when Aslef is taking industrial action, there is no case for making the payment on three days a week while it lasts.

The cost at present of the strike if PSO is withdrawn is estimated at nearly £100m a month which means that by the end of this week BR will have accumulated a £50m deficit compared with about £35m for last year and £77m in 1980.



Ray Buckton, Aslef chief in marathon peace talks.

Military ready for trouble as Polish food prices soar

From Roger Boyes, Warsaw, Jan 19

The Polish authorities have decided to go ahead with a drastic round of food price increases, while acknowledging that there are grave shortages of meat, poultry and grain. This combination of price rises with severe shortage has proved to be politically explosive in the past and is one reason why martial law will be maintained for some time to come.

According to the official news agency PAP, the proposed food price rises of about 200 to 400 per cent will be introduced on February 1. All those entitled to ration cards will receive a "compensatory" wage increase of 750 zloties a month and miners who have specially large ration entitlements will receive a 1,400 zloty increase. But at the same time the official press has acknowledged that the amount of meat and poultry purchased for slaughter will drop by 180.000 tonnes—that is by about 40 per cent—in the first quarter of the year compared to the same period last year.

What this adds up to is that the Polish housewife will be paying double or quadruple for her meat and other foodstuffs in two weeks' time. Meanwhile, shortages will place further pressure on her budget ensuring that food on private markets becomes even more expensive than the official foodstuffs, that queues get longer and longer and that families will have to go without even the meat that is guaranteed to them under the ration system.

In the past, such measures have been sufficient to send angry Poles out on to the streets, storming Communist party headquarters. In 1970, Mr Wladyslaw Gomulka was toppled from the party leadership after riots over food price increases. In 1976, the regime of his successor, Mr Edward Gierek, came dangerously close to falling because of similar trouble.

The Government economic commission has admitted that the increases "are unlikely to be popular", which is the nearest any official body has come to admitting the prospect of unrest.

The idea of the price increases is to balance supply with demand, says the Government, to phase out wasteful subsidies and to encourage farmers to produce more. But the long-term object of price increases is quite clearly to change the expectations — crudely speaking, the eating habits—of the Poles. At present their meat ration is between 4 and 7 kilos a month per adult, which officials say is on the high side.

But ordinary Poles complain that it is impossible to obtain their full meat ration even after queueing gfor hours. Nor does a "compensatory" wage increase give them much

Continued on back page, col 2

Gormley beats censure by only one vote

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

Mr Joseph Gormley, moderate president of the National Union of Mineworkers, survived a left-wing censure move by a single vote yesterday as militant coalfield leaders finally conceded defeat in their efforts to mount an all-out pit strike this winter.

In a tense meeting that almost degenerated into violence, the executive committee of the union swung 13 to 12 against a Yorkshire area move to censure the colliery veteran leader for alleged betrayal of the union in a newspaper article advising rejection of the vote for possible strike action.

During a heated two-hours-long exchange between militants and moderates on the executive, Mr Jack Jones, right-wing leader of the Leicestershire coalfield, brandished a water carafe across the table at Mr George Rees, the Communist secretary of the Welsh pitmen. Mr Rees lost his glasses as he rose in response, but Mr Gormley quickly restored order.

Ironically, the scene was not prompted by the argument over Mr Gormley's eve-of-poll intervention, but by sharp rejoinders over the conduct of a special delegate conference chaired by Mr Michael McGahey, the union's Communist vice-president, before Christmas.

Leicestershire miners, among others, objected to Mr McGahey's decision to permit several hundred miners lobbying the conference into the policy-making session. Mr Gormley eventually ruled that in future conferences of this kind, neither the press nor coalfield pickets should be allowed in. When they got down to the equally-controversial issue of his article in the *Daily Express*, the executive had before it a number of written complaints.

Yorkshire miners took the initiative in tabling a vote of censure, with Mr Owen Briscoe, area secretary, leading the attack, seconded by Mr Frank Gormill of the Scottish craftsmen, who had demanded the president's resignation. Some moderates spoke against Mr Gormley's stand, including Mr Ray Chadburn of Nottinghamshire.

But in a counter move, Mr Tom Bartle of the Durham mechanics tabled an amendment to the censure motion proposing that the coalfield complaints be "noted".

The mechanics' amendment, seconded by right-wing presidential runner-up Mr Trevor Bell of the white-collar COSA group, went through by 13-12, and the Yorkshire censure move therefore fell.

Afterwards, an unrepentant Mr Gormley said: "I didn't even speak. I did not even need to give a reason why I wrote the article. Why should I tell anyone?"

The militants have now accepted defeat this time round. Mr Arthur Scargill, the Yorkshire area leader and national president-elect, said: "It would appear from informal reports that the 55 per cent majority to authorize strike action is not going to be attained."

In spite of yesterday's excitement over the president's refusal to recant, the underlying pay issue is still unresolved. The pithead ballot result is not due to be officially declared until tomorrow, after the count of votes cast in South Wales. It is now virtually certain, however, that the union's executive will next Tuesday signify to the coal board its acceptance of the 9.5 per cent wage offer.

Hattersley attacks Rodgers on TV remark

By Philip Webster
Political Reporter

A statement by Mr William Rodgers that the Social Democrat Liberal alliance would be prepared to join with the Conservatives in a coalition government after the next election brought an accusation last night from Mr Roy Hattersley that the SDP would cobble a majority with anyone who would give them power.

The two were appearing in the BBC Television programme *Taking Issue* which had been recorded on Monday.

Mr Hattersley drew attention to Mr Rodgers's remarks by putting out a statement during the day saying: "It would be unfortunate if, because of the late hour at which the programme is broadcast, Mr Rodgers's willingness, indeed enthusiasm, for forming such a coalition did not receive the publicity it deserves."

Mr Hattersley's action caused some surprise among Mr Rodgers's colleagues in the SDP who felt that he had said nothing sensational.

On the programme Mr Hattersley asked Mr Rodgers whether, if the alliance held 30 per cent of the seats after the next election, it would go into alliance with the Tories.

Mr Rodgers replied: "We would go into an alliance if it was necessary with whatever party we might need to support those policies which we were committed to and which were desperately important to the country."

Describing Mr Hattersley's jibe about the SDP being prepared to cobble a majority with anyone as nonsense and as "talking the old politics", Mr Rodgers said that if the next Parliament produced a fairly even balance between the three parties it would be common sense to look for a minimum common programme on economic and industrial policy and to try to get together.

The Tottenham rapist sent to Broadmo

By Frances Gibb

A judge at the Central Criminal Court yesterday praised police efforts to catch a man known as the Tottenham rapist, who pleaded guilty to raping 11 women at knifepoint and to attempting to rape a twelfth.

Committing Steven Prendegast, aged 22, to Broadmoor special hospital for an indefinite period, Judge Edward Sutcliffe, QC, referred to the television programme, *Police*, in which a woman alleging rape was interrogated. "I hope this police operation gets as much publicity as the other side of it which some of us saw on television last night", the judge said. "Perhaps this will counterbalance that."

But his remarks provoked an immediate response from the group Women against Rape, which condemned the police for delay in mounting a concentrated hunt for the rapist and in publicizing the attacks. Local newspapers did not carry reports until after the sixth rape, because, they said, the police felt publicity would hamper the search.

The court was told yesterday that police mounted a special operation in June last year, after the tenth attack. The operation involved 35 officers working every night and using policewomen as decoys.

Prendegast was caught after the eleventh victim, a girl of 16 who had asked him the way, broke free after being raped, bound and gagged, and ran for help to a car containing two men. They turned out to be police officers.

The judge, who committed Prendegast to Broadmoor under section 65 of the Mental Health Act after hearing he was suffering from an "endogenous depressive illness of considerable severity", said the horror of the story spoke for itself.

The rapes ran to a pattern, the court was told. They occurred between April 1980 and June 1981, and all but one were within a mile of Prendegast's home, itself only 500 yards from Tottenham police station.

Mrs Barbara Mills, for the prosecution, said that the women, aged between 17 and 32, were attacked usually when they were in their front gardens, about to let themselves into their homes.

Prendegast would approach on a pretext, such as asking the time, then put his hand over their mouths, threatening them with a knife (a different one was used on each occasion). He would force them into an alleyway or garden near by and rape them at knifepoint.

Often their husbands or boy friends were close at hand in the house but he threatened to kill the women if they made a noise. "He then told them he had their home addresses, and if they went to the police or newspapers he would kill them."

Prendegast would rob them of what money they had, Mrs Mills said. In the later rapes, he took with him tape and string with a view to tying his victims.

The women were usually on their way home after visiting friends or working late; one apparently worked at a Rape Crisis Centre, another was a Samaritan. One carried an alarm which she attempted to operate, but it was knocked out of her hand.

After each attack, Prendegast threw away the knife he had used. He was arrested with a 10-inch knife which the police said was his mother's favourite kitchen knife. He would also change his headwear by way of disguise

After his arrest he denied the previous rapes for two days. He then broke down, the court was told, saying: "When you have had that done to you all your pride is gone [referring to the women]."

In all he faced 19 charges, including robbery, assault and malicious wounding. The Crown agreed the charges to which he pleaded not guilty, which included two more of rape, should not be proceeded with and should lie on the file.

Dr Robert Blythe, a general practitioner and principal medical officer at Brixton prison, said that he, a psychiatrist and a consultant from Broadmoor had examined the defendant and agreed he was suffering from an endogenous depressive illness that was "coupled with an obsessional compulsive sexual aberration in behaviour which was almost overwhelming for him" and they therefore recommended his detention under the Mental Health Act. The defendant was not a psychopath, he said in answer to cross-examination.

Before his arrest, the court was told, Prendegast had visited three hospitals and a church where he had sought help for "the urges". According to the police however, he never made a mention of rape. He tried to commit suicide while on remand in Brixton prison.

Prendegast, dressed in a beige-coloured suit, sat without showing emotion during yesterday's one-hour hearing. He told the judge: "I am very sorry I have had to come to court. It is a horrible crime and I never thought I'd ever commit any crime, let alone this."

He added: "To all the victims, I really am sorry and I know I am sorry. I did try to get help before it ever happened; they just told me to go to my doctor. I do not know what happened; I do not know how to cope with it. That is it; it just all went wrong."

Prendegast worked as a French polisher in W. R. Harvey, an antiques shop in Camden, north London. He had a regular girl friend, Miss Sharon Ross, who suspected nothing of his crimes and he was described by friends and colleagues as "intelligent, hard-working and easy to get on with".

Miss Ross, who works as a statistician on a Tottenham newspaper, said that on one occasion she had jokingly pointed to one of the Photofit pictures in the local paper and said to him: "He looks a bit like you, doesn't he?"

Mr David Harvey, director of the antiques shop where Prendegast worked, said: "My office manager said he wouldn't say boo to a goose and that just about sums him up. We hoped he would be with us for years."

After yesterday's court hearing Detective Inspector Arthur Leighton, who led the police inquiries mounted after the tenth rape, denied that the police had failed to publicize the attacks adequately. "We put out Photofits and both the local newspapers and television gave us publicity. Women were warned."





Steve Prendegast and the police Photofit

Science report

Force-field 'leap' aids earthquake prediction

By the Staff of "Nature"

The strength of the Earth's magnetic field in a region of Uzbekistan took a sudden leap followed by a plunge shortly before an earthquake there on November 2, 1978. The magnetic anomaly was greater than any other ever recorded before an earthquake. Indeed, the two Soviet scientists who made the measurements claim to have used it to predict the earthquake six hours before it happened.

Variations in local magnetic field are expected prior to earthquakes because the magnetism of rocks alters when they are under stress. Seismologists in Japan and the United States, however, have never been able to correlate magnetic anomalies and seismic activity. The difficulty is that the anomalies are tiny compared with the total strength of the magnetic field and measurements have to be taken near the limit of sensitivity of instruments. The Russian anomaly, however, although still comparatively small, was large enough to be clearly detected.

The Uzbekistan earthquake occurred in an area of high seismic activity known as the Fergana polygon, where the Soviet Academy of Sciences has been taking seismic measurements since 1973. Between 1973 and 1977, the magnetic field in part of the polygon increased steadily so in 1978, the academy stepped up the frequency and density of measurements. The survey identified two particularly anomalous regions: an area roughly to the north of the small town of Andizhan where the field seemed to be gradually increasing, and an area to the south where it was decreasing.

Dr V. A. Shapiro of the Institute of Geophysics, Sverdlovsk, and Dr K. N. Abdullabekov of the Institute of Seismology, Tashkent, decided in October 1978 to concentrate their measurements in an area just to the south of Andizhan where the two anomalous regions met. They took twice daily measurements which they compared with measurements of magnetic field at Tashkent and Alma-Ata, two larger towns a few hundred kilometres distant from Andizhan.

Throughout most of October the Andizhan field varied slightly compared with the Tashkent and Alma-Ata. On October 30, however, the Andizhan field took a sudden leap, followed by a plungge the next day. On November 1, the seismologists issued their earthquake warning and on November 2 six hours later, the earthquake occurred.

The prediction was almost certainly based on other types of seismic measurement as well as the magnetic field data. The seismologists, however, were unable to predict exactly the time and place of the earthquake. Dr Shapiro and Dr Abdullabekov were puzzled, for example, by the fact that the earthquake occurred about 100 kilometres to the south of the place they had identified as the maximum anomaly. They say that the discrepancy in position indicated the imminence of a second earthquake, but no further earthquakes of comparable magnitude have been recorded in the region since.

Another, more fundamental puzzle, is why such a marked magnetic anomaly should have occurred in the Fergana polygon at all. The sedimentary rocks in the region are not strongly magnetic so increasing stress should have little effect on their magnetic field. One possibility which the scientists hope to investigate further is that the increasing stress raised the level of the water table. An increase in saline water in the rocks could have the effect of setting up magnetic fields.

Source: *Geophy. J. R. astr. Soc.* vol 68 p1-5 (1982).

Cuts may cost colleges 4,000 teachers' jobs

By Diana Geddes, Education Correspondent

The Government expects that local authorities will have to shed around 4,000 teachers' jobs in polytechnics and other maintained colleges as a result of cuts in funds for higher education, announced yesterday, of up to 15 per cent in some institutions.

A total of £539m is being made available for higher education in the maintained sector in 1982/83. That represents an average cut in real terms of about 6½ per cent since 1980/81, the latest academic year for which firm expenditure figures are available.

The cuts next year compared with the 1980/81 expenditure range among the polytechnics from 11 per cent for the North East London Polytechnic and 10 per cent for Teesside, to 2 per cent for Liverpool, Coventry, Leicester, Plymouth, Trent and Oxford.

Outside the polytechnics, the cuts for higher education range from 15 per cent for colleges in Barking, Sandwell, Liverpool, Bradford and Northumberland to 2 per cent in Barnet, Redbridge, Rochdale, Tameside, North Tyneside, and Somerset.

In a letter to local education authorities, the Department of Education and Science (DES) says that to achieve the 6½ per cent reduction required by 1982/83, "it is envisaged that there may need to be a reduction of some 2,000 full-time equivalent teaching staff in advanced further education in each of the next two years, and corresponding reductions in non-teaching posts".

The Committee of Directors of Polytechics (CDP), which has been threatening not to participate in the Government's new national body for higher education in the maintained sector, announced yesterday that it had decided to nominate two polytechnic directors to serve in a personal capacity on the proposed board.

Dr Ray Rickett, chairman of the CDP, said that it had obtained a guarantee from the DES that no limitation would be placed on the number of extra members that could be appointed to the board as "chairman's nominees".

That would provide an opportunity to achieve a better balanced board through the appointment of more academic and industrial members, Dr Rickett said.

BENN CALLS FOR PARTY UNITY

By Philip Webster
Political Reporter

The Labour Party's new accord received its most significant endorsement last night when Mr Wedgwood Benn broke his recent silence to deliver a strong rallying call for unity around left-wing policies.

Mr Benn is the key figure in the truce reached at Bishop's Stortford earlier this month. Although he took part in the talks between party and union leaders he has since given no public hint of his intentions.

Mr Benn, speaking in Islington, north London, last night did not confirm the widespread feeling expressed after the conference that he would not force another deputy leadership contest before the next election, but did give the clear impression that he intended to toe the line.

In the speech, with which anyone in the party would have had difficulty in finding fault, he said Labour would campaign together from now on to defend all those who were under attack from present policies, and for radical changes necessary to return to full employment, rebuild public services and safeguard world peace.

Polio victim refused entry

By Lucy Hodges

A polio victim who sought to join the rest of his Ugandan Asian family in Britain has been refused on the ground that he applied outside the time limit and was not dependent on his father.

Strong representations have been made on his behalf by Lord Avebury, the Liberal peer, and the Joint Council for the Welfare of Immigrants. They are particularly angry that advice given to Mr Timothy Raison, the minister in charge of immigration, was that Mukesh Patel, aged 22, was only "slightly deformed", which would not affect his ability to work in India.

The accompanying photograph shows Mr Patel to be fairly seriously disabled, and a medical examination by an orthopaedic surgeon in Baroda found him to be severely handicapped.

The doctor said: "He cannot do heavy manual work in the fields. He has to live a protected existence of the physically handicapped, and needs training – in suitable work as a physically handicapped individual."

Three years ago Mr Patel applied to join his father, mother, brother and three sisters who live in Forest Gate, east London. He had completed his education and his family wanted to be reunited with him so they could look after him better than he was being looked after in India.

When the family left India for Uganda in the 1960s they left him behind with relations because of his deformities. Then, as United Kingdom passport holders, they came to live in Britain. Mr Patel did not apply to join them until he was 19, and immigration rules say only children under 18 may join their parents in Britain.

When officially notified in Bombay that he would not be admitted to join his family, he was told that the Home Secretary was not satisfied that he was dependent on his father.

In a letter to Lord Avebury, Mr Raison later explained: "As Mukesh was over 18 and had not been part of his family unit for a number of years the entry clearance officer was not satisfied that he qualified for admission to the United Kingdom under the rules, but, nevertheless, he referred the application to the Home Office for consideration outside the rules.

"We considered his case sympathetically but did not think there were sufficient grounds to justify authorizing his entry outside the rules." Mr Raison added that, in exceptional cases, an unmarried and fully dependant son under 21 who had formed part of the family unit overseas may be admitted if the rest of the family is here "and are able to accommodate and support him without recourse to public funds".

Lord Avebury said yesterday that the Government's administration of the immigration rules split up families and constituted a violation of the Helsinki Agreement. The Patel case was one of 12 he had submitted to the Madrid review conference on the agreement.

"The whole thing is incomprehensible to me. The only way we are going to persuade the Government is to shame them with particular examples of their own inhumanity."

Mr Ian Martin, general secretary of the Joint Council for the Welfare of Immigrants, described the rejection of Mr Patel as despicable as it had betn done during the International Year of Disabled People.

"I think he is being deliberately kept out because of his deformity", Mr Martin said. "I have had the benefit of seeing a full medical report and, more importantly, I have seen two photographs of him.

"His clothing must have hidden the full extent of his physical deformities, because they cannot reasonably be regarded as slight.

"I recommend that the minister look at the case again outside the immigration rules in the light of the fresh medical evidence", Mr Martin said.

The Home Office said yesterday that Mr Raison had reconsidered the case in the light of the adjudicator's recommendation and representations from Lord Avebury and the joint council. But he remained convinced that the "compassionate aspects" of the case were not sufficiently compelling to justify a change of mind.

It said Mr Patel had told the entry clearance officer that his physical handicaps in no way impeded him, and he could work, walk and write unaided.

Byford report

Serious police errors in Ripper hunt

Mr Lawrence Byford's report presented to the Commons yesterday covers the police investigation of the Yorkshire Ripper case carried out mainly by the West Yorkshire Metropolitan Police. The Greater Manchester force and several other forces were also involved. Full consideration was given by Mr Byford to the many criticisms made of the investigation. He also took full account of the views of a wide range of interested persons including relatives of the victims.

The report finds that there were big errors of judgment by the police and some inefficiencies in the conduct of the operation at various levels.

A serious error was the excessive credence given to the letters and tape from a man claiming responsibility for the series of murders and signing himself "Jack the Ripper". The available evidence did not justify the conclusion that the author was the killer.

Another serious handicap to the investigation was the ineffectiveness of the major incident room. That should have been the effective nerve centre of the whole police operation but it became overloaded with unprocessed information with the result that vital connexions between related pieces of information were overlooked.

Insufficient attention was given to the significant common elements in Photofit impressions obtained from surviving victims of hammer assaults or assaults involving serious head injuries on unaccompanied women.

Peter Sutcliffe was interviewed by the police in connexion with the Ripper investigation on nine occasions between 1975 and his arrest in January, 1981. The attitudes of interviewing officers were in some cases conditioned by the credence given to the letters and tape and in some interviews the officers concerned were simply not positive enough in their approach. Often they were inadequately briefed before the interviews, principally because of the ineffectiveness of the major incident room.

Most officers involved in the case worked diligently and conscientiously throughout the Ripper investigation. However, with hindsight, it is now clear that if the errors of judgment and inefficiencies in the conduct of the operation had not occurred Sutcliffe would have been identified as a prime suspect sooner than he was. Mr Byford's report concludes that there is little doubt that he should have been arrested earlier, on the facts associated with his various police interviews.

Lessons for the future

In the light of the experience gained in the Ripper case the report makes the following recommendations for the general handling of "series" crimes:

Major incident rooms

Standardization of the procedures for major incident rooms must be achieved so that systems compatible with one another are introduced in all police forces. Major incident rooms should be adequately staffed. Policy decisions on important lines of inquiry likely to lead to a consequential flow of information from the public on a large scale should include a forecast of the staff required.

The operational efficiency of a major incident room will greatly depend on the extent to which staff allocated to it are specially trained. A major incident room index system should be subjected to a continuous process of audit. The crucial consideration is that the misplacing of a single card in a nominal index system can jeopardize a whole inquiry.

Computerization of records

Computers should be able to offer a senior investigating officer in a major crime inquiry a more simple and effective means of handling the information flow generated. One computer project designed to meet that need is to be given a full-scale trial shortly but there is a pressing need to have a shorter term solution to the many problems experienced in the Ripper case and which might arise in future. The Home Office should make available to chief constables guidance in the use of computers in a crime investigation.

Senior investigating officer in "series" crimes

Where crimes within a connected series occur, especially in different force areas, special arrangements need to be made for the command of the coordinated inquiry. There needs to be one officer in overall command with the authority to direct the course of the investigation in all the police areas affected.

An inquiry into "series" crimes calls for a high degree of corporate management. There should be regular meetings of the senior management team, and the recording and circulation to officers involved of major policy decisions.

The senior investigating officer in a "series" crime investigation should not have any other responsibility. The career development, training and selection of senior detectives need to be improved so that they have the management skills to meet the demands of an inquiry on the Ripper scale.

Training requirements

of senior investigating officers of

There should be adequate training the rank of assistant chief constable to equip them with the management skills required for the conduct of a large-scale inquiry. Similarly there needs to be appropriate management training for officers of chief superintendent or superintendent rank.

There should be adequate training for staff of major incident rooms. When records are computerized it would be essential to ensure that these staff are well trained in the use of visual display units and printer terminals. The techniques of interviewing deserve great attention in police training programmes and should be dealt with very thoroughly during detective training courses.

Appointment of an advisory team

In major "series" crime investigations there must be a means of harnessing the best detective and forensic science talent in the country. To that end an ad hoc advisory team should be immediately available for use on a consultancy basis as required. HM Chief Inspector of Constabulary in consultation with chief officers should designate the team and make arrangements for the identification at an early stage of cases in which it should be employed.

Eliminating factors

An important lesson to be learnt is that the use of catogorical eliminating factors, scientific or otherwise, is fraught with danger unless they are conclusive. There can be a temptation for senior investigating officers to misuse elimination factors in an attempt to reduce an otherwise excessive number of people any one of whom might be within the suspect category.

WHOOPING COUGH INQUEST

Dr Richard Whittington, the Birmingham coroner, intends to hold a full inquest into the death last week of a baby aged two months from whooping cough (Arthur Osman writes from Birmingham).

Although he can hold an inquest into any death, it is unusual to do so in such a case, but his intention is to draw the attention of the public to the need for vaccination.

The baby died in Birmingham Children's Hospital. It was believed yesterday to be the first to die in what threatens to be an epidemic

The baby was one of three on heart and lung machines in the hospital's intensive care unit.

The children became infected before they were old enough to be vaccinated. The other two were said to be in a stable condition yesterday.

Keeping Ordnance Survey on the map

By Nicholas Timmins

What unites the hairy-kneed mountaineer, the coastguard, the surveyor, the man digging a hole in your road, lawyers, water engineers, town planners, girl guides and Lord Shackleton?

The answer is maps, and a deep mistrust of Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, and his plans for the Ordnance Survey.

For the Government intends to turn the 190-year-old OS from a government department into, in effect, a nationalized industry. Instead of providing £21m a year by direct Treasury vote for the OS to maintain Britain as the best mapped country in the world, a trading fund would be set up.

The Government would commission work considered to be in the national interest on a contract basis, and the trading fund would allow the survey's work, including its sale of maps, to be judged in a commercial framework.

That may be only a paper change in accounting methods, or, as its critics fear, may have a far more insidious effect. The real worry, however, is that it could be the first step towards the transfer of some, possibly most, and perhaps even all of the OS's work to the private sector. Mr Heseltine has said he is considering whether the OS should remain "inside the Civil Service, or wholly or partially outside it".

The proposals have turned many professional map users and map makers, although not, of course, the private map makers, the shade of magenta that graces the cover of the popular 1:50,000 Ordnance Survey maps.

Lord Shackleton, a former map-maker and honorary vice-president of the Royal Geographical Society has described the proposals as lunatic. He fears they will lead to more expensive, less up-to-date maps of a lower standard, with some less popular maps disappearing.

Almost no-one among 400 professional map users and map makers meeting at the Royal Geographical Society on Monday had a good word for the proposals, although several speakers were prepared to see some OS work sub-contracted to private map makers.

To understand the fuss, it is necessary to understand the Ordnance Survey. The product the public sees, the 1:50,000, and the 1:25,000 Pathfinder leisure maps are just the colourful tip of an extremely large iceberg. They and other small scale OS maps sell about 3 million a year, and bring in £8m to match the £7.9m they cost to produce.

They are based on what is known as the basic scale survey—in fact done to three different scales of 1:1,250 (about 50 miles to the inch) for urban areas, 1:2,250 for rural areas, and 1:10,000 for mountain and moorland. Between them the 217,000 sheets in the series cover the whole of the 228,000 sq km of Great Britain in great detail.

The sales of the basic scale survey are relatively small, about 500,000 a year, at between £7.50 and £14 a sheet. Their importance, however, is enormous.

They are used by gas, electricity and water authorities to map supply lines and pipes. The Land Registry uses them to define boundaries for lawyers involved in conveyancing houses and other buildings.

The list is almost endless. But the business, by its nature, is unprofitable. It cost £29m to maintain the basic scale surveys last year against income from sales of £7m.

It is the £21m needed to keep the basic scale survey going that seems to be upsetting the Government. But the critics to argue that to attempt to look at the basic survey on a commercial basis is impracticable. hey see it as a public service.

Those with long memories point to what happened between the wars when the OS was allowed to run down. The resulting mess was so spectacular that in 1945 the Ordnance Survey had virtually to start from scratch.

Leading article, page 11

Wilson gets libel damages

Sir Harold Wilson and his wife yesterday accepted "substantial" undisclosed damages in settlement of a High Court libel action in London against the publishers and printers of a book which claimed the former Prime Minister had lived in a fantasy world.

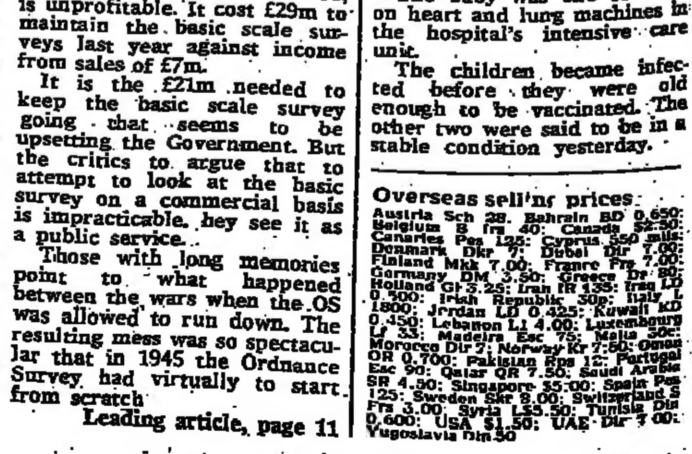
The book, *Sir Harold Wilson: Yorkshire Walter Mitty*, since withdrawn, had also alleged that his political life "was the result of the conditional love offered him by his mother".

False and highly defamatory remarks made about Lady Wilson included an imputation that she had been unfaithful to her husband, Mr Richard Rampton, counsel for the Wilsons, told Mr Justice Talbot.

Sir Harold and Lady Wilson had sued MacDonald and Janes Publishers and Richard Clay (the Chaucer Press), both of north London. Proceedings against Andrew Roth, the author, were not pursued.

Mr Andrew Pugh, for the printers and publishers, said they accepted that there was no foundation for the many untrue and inaccurate allegations in the book

Overseas sellin' prices
Austria Sch 28; Bahrain BD 0.650; Belgium B frs 40; Canada $2.30; Canaries Pes 125; Cyprus 550 mils; Denmark Dkr 7; Dubai Dir 7.00; Finland Mkk 7.00; France Frs 7.00; Germany DM 3.50; Greece Dr 80; Holland Gl 3.25; Iran IR 135; Iraq LD 0.300; Irish Republic 30p; Italy L 1800; Jordan LD 0.425; Kuwait KD 0.450; Lebanon LL 4.00; Luxembourg Lf 33; Madeira Esc 75; Malta 30c; Morocco Dir 7; Norway Kr 7.50; Oman OR 0.700; Pakistan Rps 12; Portugal Esc 90; Qatar QR 7.50; Saudi Arabia SR 4.50; Singapore $5.00; Spain Pes [illegible]



NEWS IN SUMMARY

Inquiry into fake Army test passes

The Ministry of Defence is investigating an Army racket which may have put more than 3,000 lorry drivers on the road without taking a proper heavy goods vehicle test or having a medical check.

Senior officers are known to have obtained HGV licences without taking tests before they left the Army. At Catterick camp, North Yorkshire, Ministry of Defence police are checking 8,000 pass certificates after a sergeant examiner admitted illegally distributing more than 200 in 1980.

Sergeant Henry Billings, aged 34, of The Queen's Own Hussars was given a six-month jail sentence, suspended for 12 months, and fined £500 after admitting five specimen deception charges at Teesside Crown Court yesterday.

Billings charged candidates for tests, which makes them invalid, and often did not even test them before issuing a pass certificate. He gave HGV licences to army friends and to Colin McCamley, a civilian driving instructor who sent him 20 test candidates.

McCamley, aged 34, of Colburn Lane, Catterick, admitted seven specimen deception charges. He was given a three-month jail sentence, suspended for 12 months, and fined £600.

Fans jailed for attack

Three Scottish football supporters who gave women at a convention "a dreadful thrashing" were jailed by Nottingham Crown Court yesterday. Sentence was deferred on a fourth convicted of making an affray after celebrating Scotland's win over England at Wembley last May.

The court was told that Robert Thomson, aged 45, his son Gary, aged 19, and brother, James, aged 36, all of Arkwright Walk, Nottingham, and James Palmer, aged 29, of Lockview Court, Edinburgh, attacked the women at Queens Walk Community Centre, Nottingham, where they were holding a "right to work" conference, because they thought they were lesbians.

Robert Thomson was jailed for 12 months, James Thomson for six months and Palmer for four months. Sentence on Gary Thompson was deferred for four months.

Ex-undercover agent barred

Mr Ted Ratnoff, a former United States undercover agent, who spent 18 months in an Austrian prison after being convicted of fraud, was refused entry into Britain by immigration authorities at Heathrow yesterday and put on a British Airways flight to Vienna.

Mr Ratnoff, aged 42, was deported from Innsbruck last Thursday and flown to Frankfurt. He arrived in London, where he was arrested, on Friday; saying he did not want to return to the United States. The Home Office said Mr Ratnoff was refused entry because his documents gave him only the status of a visitor

Foot find starts police hunt

West Yorkshire police were searching yesterday for evidence to explain the discovery of a decomposed human left foot in a sock, near the River Calder at Stanley Bottom, Wakefield.

Divers searched the river at Stanley Ferry near by, and 45 officers, some with dogs, combed the land while police files were checked.

The foot was found by a man walking his dog about 200 yards from the river near a sewage works between the Wakefield to Aberford road on Sunday.

School asks parents to pay for books

Parents of the 1,200 pupils at Weymouth Grammar School, Dorset, are being asked to make covenants of up to £50 a pupil a year because Mr Patrick Nobes, the head, says the local education authority is not allowing sufficient money for basic needs. He says some text books are falling to bits after 15 years' use, and desks and chairs are in need of repair.

Appeal for more cash to restore minster

Restoration work on Beverley Minster, Humberside, will not resume in April unless £60,000 is raised in three months, Lord Middleton, president of the minster's restoration appeal committee, said yesterday. A new appeal for an extra £200,000 on top of the £700,000 raised since 1976, has been launched

Thatcher club debt

Grantham football club, Lincolnshire, of which Mrs Margaret Thatcher is president, may go into liquidation because of debts totalling £22,000. Supporters have given £5,000.

£1,000m project to aid young jobless urged

By Tony Samstag

Youth unemployment is causing intolerable harm to British society and existing job creation schemes are not working, according to a report published today by Jobs in the 80's, an independent study group financed by several industries and social service agencies.

Mr Bob Tyrrell, the report's author, says temporary schemes such as the Youth Opportunity Programmes should be replaced by a £1,000m national two-year bridge programme between school and work for all those aged 16 to 19 not in formal education or employment, would cost 25 per cent more than keeping the same 700,000 young people unemployed.

The scheme would concentrate on further education rather than training in job skills that may be in declining demand. From sports, art appreciation and do-it-yourself skills to running a small business or community service work, the bridge programmes would seek to remedy shortcomings that are clearing felt to be as much educational as ecomomic.

Nearly two-fifths of all the unemployed in the United Kingdom are aged between 16 and 24. Youth Opportunity Programmes and supplementary benefits for those aged 16 to 19 cost about £800m a year. "To this must be added the indirect costs arising from a high crime rate and other social evils among jobless young", the report says.

Mr Tyrrell says that one opinion poll named unemployment as the single most important factor in the 1981 riots and that statistics show that 90 per cent of young people coming before some courts are unemployed.

He continues: "Evidence is accumulating that youth unemployment is preventing the integration of a generation into the community as a whole. It is not only the lack of 'legitimate' inter-generational contact that work provides. It is the vicious circle of mutual suspicion that youth unemployment generates."

Government programmes are found wanting on two main counts: they are not cost-effective and take little account of the likelihood "that for some individuals, exclusive concern with preparation for and involvelment in the world of conventional employment will have more or less similar in most of the other industrialized nations, several of which are participating in the Jobs in the 80's study programme. An international report on youth unemployment is due later this year. The organization suggests that unemployed young people should be matched with sectors of society facing "a potentially critical shortage of skills", such as community service.

Youth Unemployment: The Appropriate Response, by Bob Tyrrell. Jobs in the 80s, 2 Tudor Street, London EC4Y OAA.



The Prince of Wales greets Paul Ringer, a former Welsh rugby international, who has been a driver attached to the blizzard emergency centre in Cardiff.

Prince surveys blizzard damage in Wales

The Prince of wales interrupted his holiday yesterday to visit Wales and see for himself the havoc wrought by the worst blizzards in living memory (Tim Jones, writes from Cardiff). But his plans to pay unscheduled calls on badly affected farming communities had to be curtailed as low cloud and rain thwarted his plans for a helicopter flight.

In Cardiff, the Prince visited Mr and Mrs Ossie Swift whose home had partly collapsed under the weight of the snow. Mrs Swift was given only 30 minutes, warning of the call, and as the Prince walked into her damp and damaged terrace house she greeted him in her slippers still disbelieving the evidence of her eyes.

The Prince told reporters outside the house that his Highgrove estate had also suffered from the weather when a tank had burst, damaging a ceiling in a lodge. At the offices of south Glamorgan County Council, he spoke to staff who had manned the emergency operations room, which handled more than 10,000 calls.

At Wenvoe, outside Cardiff, the Prince walked among wrecked greenhouses belonging to Mr Len Jones, a market gardener, who estimated the damage at £25,000. The Prince said: "We have had drought. We have had snow. It will probably be a hurricane next".

g The Prince's visit ended at Carmarthen, which was cut off for two days after the blizzards.

☐ Three sheep were found alive yesterday after being buried in a 15ft snowdrift for 12 days (the Press Association reports). They were in a flock owned by Mr Richard Whiteman, of Buckland, near Evesham, in the Cotswold Hills.

Mr Whiteman found them huddled in a cavity in the snow. He said: "They were tiny, weak and hungry, but otherwise quite well. Even more extraordinary is that the sheep are due to have lambs in three weeks."

Driving conditions in Britain were much improved yesterday, the RAC said. Fog affected a few areas and there was ice in Essex.

Thick fog reduced visibility to 10 yards in parts of Tyne Tees, and in Wales a slitht drizzle saw off what remained of the snow.

The RAC has written to Mr David Howell, Secretary of State for Transport, expressing concern at the damage done by the weather to Britain's roads. The organization said yesterday that many roads need repairs.

Cumbria County Council expects to be overspent by £800,000 on its winter road maintennce brdget, and Suffolk County Council faces a £3m road bill because of the weather.

Thousands withhold rates after ruling

By David Walker

Hundreds of thousands of householders and firms have been encouraged to withhold or delay their rate payments by the law lords' judgment in the Greater London Council fares case.

This result, of an informal survey of London boroughs by *The Times*, reinforces the verdict of one outer London council finance officer that the case has done more than anything else to destroy the credibility of the rating system.

End-of-year rates arrears have grown significantly in recent years and could reach a peak in London, the West Midlands and several Merseyside districts, this March.

It seems likely that the 5 per cent of rates income usually uncollected by the end of the financial year will rise to 7 per cent or more. Since summonses for unpaid rates are often lodged after the financial year ends, 1982-83 may well see an unprecedented volume of legal action by councils against ratepayers.

Rates arrears have grown because councils delayed their autumn reminders as the GLC case went through the courts.

Mr Daniel Regan, director of finance of Tower Hamlets council, blamed reticence in taking legal action against rates defaulters for arrears that could soon total £2.7m, compared with £1.7m last year.

In Croydon, arrears could be £1m more than 1981's £850,000. Arrears in Islington were blamed on the council's inability to send out summonses in November because the GLC'S supplementary rate had made collection so complex.

The confusion surrounding London's local government finance remains in spite of last week's GLC meeting, which decided to double fares and end the supplementary rate, and Monday's House of Commons announcement by Mr Michael Heseltine, the Secretary of State for the Environment, that £60m in grant penalty is to be restored to London.

The picture is clearer in outer London, where the finances of the Inner London Education Authority do not complicate calculations. Ratepayers in Bromley have few difficulties as the council, which successfully challenged the GLC in court, did not levy a supplementary rate. However, Mr Neil Newton, the council's director of finance, reports a significant growth in Bromley's rate arrears.

The neighbouring Croydon council is shortly to rescind its decision to levy the supplementary rate, which has so far yielded £3m which will be repaid or credited to ratepayers' accounts. In Harrow refunds will be paid automatically and Wandsworth ratepayers will be given the choice of cash or a credit.

The £60m to be restored to London is part of the £1,000m subtracted from the city's rate support grant because the GLC's spending exceeded government targets. Each borough will, notionally, get back a share which may allow a slight rates cut next year.

Most inner London boroughs are withdrawing the supplementary rate and replacing it with a new demand to cover the ILEA's legal precept. The authority asked for £35m, and boroughs have so far paid £17m in instalments.

But not all boroughs are raising a fresh rate. Camden council has been told by Mr John Marlowe, its chief finance officer, and lawyers that such a rate would be illegal because the borough has enough cash to pay the precept, Tower Hamlets will also pay ILEA by drawing on its cash reserves.

Cheap fares precept legal, councils say

☐ Some councils in the West Midlands still feel that the supplementary rate levied to pay for cheap bus and train fares was legal, even though the county council has decided to abandon its £56m public transport subsidy after taking counsel's advice (Arthur Osman writes).

Ratepayers seem unlikely to receive a rebate, which would be costly and complex, but district councils are expected to deduct between 3p and 4p in the pound from the next demand. The low fares represented 5p of the 14p supplementary rate, including the cost of losing £2m in government grants.

Gum 'aids smokers to stop'

By Annabel Ferriman, Health Services Correspondent

The use of nicotine chewing gum can double a smoker's chances of successfully giving up tobacco, Dr Michael Russell, consultant psychiatrist at the Maudsley Hospital, London, said yesterday.

Dr Russell, who runs a clinic for smokers at the hospital for the past 10 years, said that simple support and ecnouragement from a clinic would result in about 15 to 20 per cent of smokers giving up and remaining off cigarettes for at least a year.

In two trials conducted with nicotine chewing gum, however, success rates had gone up to about 40 per cent. The first trial of 69 smokers had resulted in a 38 per cent success rate at one year and the second involving 116 smokers had resulted in a 45 per cent success rate.

Patients who had been given a chewing gum with no nicotine as a placebo had given up at the rate of only 22 per cent.

Dr Russell was speaking at a press conference in London organized by Lundbeck Ltd, which markets a nicotine chewing gum.

The gum, which is available only on private prescription, costs between £6 and £6.50 for a pack of 105, and lasts between a week and 10 days. Smokers are encouraged to go on taking it for two to three months to prevent relapse. A full course of treatment, therefore, costs about £50.

Dr Russell said he hoped that it would soon become available on the National Health Service.

Dr Russell admitted than one in 10 of smokers at his clinic did have trouble stopping using the chewing gum itself.

Decline in teaching of arts condemned

By Diana Geddes, Education Correspondent

Alarm about the position of the arts in schools has been expressed by Mr Peter Brinson, United Kingdom director of the Gulbenkian Foundation and chairman of a foundation committee of inquiry into the arts in schools, whose report was published yesterday.

The committee, largely consisting of educationalists in the arts field, believes that provision for the arts in schools is facing serious deterioration not only because of cuts in public expenditure and the effects of falling pupil numbers, but because of demands for greater educational accountability, and increasing emphasis on both the pursuit of academic excellence and the "basics" as preparation for employment.

It argues that the arts, including dance, drama, music, the visual arts, poetry and literatue, have an essential place in the balanced education of all children, and expresses regret that they have received so little attention in recent reports on the school curriculum by the Government, the schools inspectorate and the Schools Council.

The committee endorsed the principle of education accountability, but did not believe that examinations with competitive grades or marks were always an appropriate way of assessing pupils' performance in arts. It would prefer to see the introduction of alternative assessment techniques, such as profiles giving descriptive accounts of a pupil's work.

The committee was concerned about the cycle of indifference on attitudes towards the arts in schools. Many administrators, teachers and parents had had indifferent experiences of the arts while they were at school and so failed to see their value, with the result that there was little pressure to improve provision.

Work in the arts in many primary schools was disappointing. Sometimes teachers' expectations of pupils were too low and the work lacked direction; at other times, the work was over-directed, and pupils were given little room to exercise their creative powers.

The committee did not share the view of the advocates of completely free expression, but pupils needed to be encouraged to test ideas that were novel, or even eccentric and iconoclastic. The teacher's role was to strike a balance.

Society needed and valued abilities other than academic. "The arts exemplify some of these other capacities; of intuition, creativity, sensibility and practical skills. We maintain that an education in these is quite as important for all children as an education of the more academic kind, and that not to have this is to stunt and distort their growth as intelligent, feeling and capable individuals . . .

"We are not arguing against the pursuit of academic excellence. We are arguing that the level of concern with this in schools is misguided, wasteful and unjustified; socially, educationally and economically."

On speanding cuts, the situation was "bleak and becoming bleaker". Music in particular was getting savage treatment.

Spending in the arts had never been profligate. The danger was that the cuts, which might make small savings within the total education budget, would devastate the provision for arts.

Bomb men told to put lives first

By Anthony Bevins Political Correspondent

The Home Secretary has disclosed that bomb squad and police explosives officers are told to put their own lives above the protection of property.

The stark choice was originally raised in the Commons by Mr Robert Kilroy-Silk, Labour MP for Ormskirk, after the death of Mr Kenneth Howorth, a Metropolitan Police explosives officer, at a Wimpy bar in Oxford Street on October 26.

Mr Kilroy-Silk said at the time: "Why is it necessary to insist on defusing such devices, thereby risking the lives of brave men, when the only danger is to property?"

The Home Secretary seemed to be thrown by the question, and said that he would discuss the matter with the police commissioner.

Mr Whitelaw now says in a letter to the MP: "The commissioner has told me that the general instructions relating to this work are framed in such a way as to ensure firstly the safety and protection of persons, whether members of the public or explosives officers, rather than the protection of property."

It was left to the discretion of the officer on the scene to decide on the best course of action within general instructions.

"This seems to me to be the only sensible way in which to approach this highly dangerous demanding task," Mr Whitelaw adds.

On the Oxford Street bombing, Mr Whitelaw explains: "The commissioner has confirmed that when Mr Howorth tackled the bomb in the Wimpy bar, there was a danger to life as well as to property.

Deer park turf may hide oldest village

By Hugh Clayton Environment Correspondent

A wooden building found under turf on one of England's largest deer parks, at Tatton Park, Cheshire, may be more than 4,000 years old. If tests substantiated, the age the park would have one of the earliest village sites in England. Dr Nicholas Higham, leader of the excavation team from Manchester University, said: "It will become a site of national, if not international, importance".

The site, in one of the largest landscaped parks in England, now belongs to the National Trust after centuries as a private landed estate. When the park was created more than 200 years ago, the hamlet on the site was demolished and the inhabitants moved.

Documents enable the history of the hamlet of Tatton to be traced back as far as the Domesday survey of the eleventh century, but excavation in the past year has shown it to be much older.

Dr Higham said that when the team examined traces of a wooden building about a foot below the ground they found that its shape suggested it was Saxon, about 1,000 years old.

Preliminary carbon dating has been carried out by scientists at the research establishment at Harwell, Oxfordshire. However, charcoal deposits from several parts of the site had to be mixed to make a sample large enough for present techniques and a new method of assessing very small samples will be used to test the indication that there was a wooden building at Tatton Park in 2,850 BC.

Dr Higham said that the precise test would not have been possible without a £1,300 grant from British Nuclear Fuels, the state nuclear supply company. "The work at Tatton Park is of very great historical importance", the company said.

Driver tells of rail death crash

From Our Correspondent York

A passenger train driver averted a disaster when he sent two men to flag down a tanker train heading towards his derailed locomotive. The tanker train of oil-laden wagons stopped within yards of the York to Liverpool train.

One pensioner died and 24 other people were injured when two carriages on the passenger train fell down a 30ft embankment after hitting a broken rail at Ulleskelf, near York, last month.

A British Rail inquiry was told that 80 passengers on board were hurled over seats as coaches jumped the track. Mr Geoffrey Smith, the driver, said: "I heard a loud bang and the loco seemed to lurch sideways. I thought we had struck something on the line."

Mr Smith said he told two track trainees travelling with him to flag down the tanker train.

Mr Anthony Townsend-Rose, a Department of Transport inspecting officer, said the inquiry at the Eastern Region headquarters in York was investigating mechanical rather than human error.

The rail which caused the crash had fractured in two places and Mr Len Falshaw, a track supervisor, said its sleepers had been smashed under a number of severe blows, which suggested the damage had been done by more than one train.

British Rail scientists at Derby found that the track had "dipped" slightly under the weight, and the weld joining the rail was weak. The section of track was near the end of a bridge and the change of running surface to gravel ballast could have weakened it further.

Mr Falshaw said frost could have broken the rail and another on the same line.

The inquiry's findings will be published later.

New Rover 2000's economy appeal

By Peter Waymark, Motoring Correspondent

BL has reintroduced a Rover 2000 after a gap of nearly nine years in an attempt to reverse a steady decline in sales. Only 21,500 Rovers were sold in Britain last year, compared with 31,580 in 1978.

Like most of its rivals in the so-called "executive" sector, the Rover has suffered as customers have turned towards smaller cars in the search for better fuel economy.

The new 2000, which uses BL's two litre O Series engine, will be one of the most economical models in its class, giving 42.6 miles per gallon at 56 mph, 23.9 mpg in town driving and 32.8 mpg at 75 mph.

BL forecasts that the 2000 could eventually account for up to a quarter of all Rover sales. It is hoping to sell 25,000 Rovers in Britain and 7,500 on the Continent this year, against combined sales of 27,500 in 1981.

The bigger-engined 2300, 2600 and 3500 models continue and there are improvements throughout the range, including a move to 12,000-mile, instead of 6,000-mile, service intervals.

BL claims that less frequent servicing will help to make the Rovers the cheapest cars to maintain in the executive class. More than 50,000 miles, or four years, service costs for the 2000 will be £236, against £287 for the Ford Granada and £511 for the Volvo 244.

The other main changes include a deeper rear window and wash/ wipe system for the tailgate, new instrument panel, more head and legroom in the front seat and a return, on the more expensive versions, of walnut veneer trim.

The 2000 costs £7,450, the same as the previous 2300, and all other prices have been increased. The 2300 is now £7,970, the 2600 £10,177 and the top of the range Vanden Plas 3500 £14,787.

The introduction of the revised cars coincides with the transfer of Rover production from Solihull to Cowley, where the bodyshells are made, at a saving of £8m a year.

The Solihull plant, said to be the most modern in Europe when it opened six years ago, was designed specially for the present Rover model. But its highest output was only 50,000 cars a year, compared with a capacity of 120,000, and it became a victim of BL rationalization.

The move to Cowley, where £35m has been spent on a new paint shop, should improve the Rover's poor reputation on quality and reliability which has been reflected in low second-hand values.

Plea for people in care

By Pat Healy, Social Services Correspondent

The health service and local authorities will need more money in the short term if the Government is to achieve its aim of enabling more people not needing medical care to leave hospital for community homes, the Association of County Councils said yesterday.

The transitional stage between present methods and better ones, proposed in the consultative document *Care in the Community*, will mean more costs to both services, the association said.

Savings would not be achieved until new methods had taken over completely and all people now needlessly in long-stay health service institutions were living in the community.

The association's point is made in response to the consultative document which proposed several ways of transferring patients and resources from the health service to local authority social services.

The consultative document estimated that about 20,000 mentally handicapped or mentally ill people, and a large number of elderly people, could be discharged from hospitals if proper community services were available.

While the association gave the consultative document a general welcome as a useful contribution to the debate, it criticized most of its proposal.

Miss Ann Spokes, chairman of the association's social services committee, said yesterday that the association AAC shared the Government's desire that public money, buildings, staff and other resources were used in the most effective way to get the best value for the people affected.

PARLIAMENT January 19, 1982

Major errors by police in hunt for Ripper

CRIME

During the search for the Yorkshire Ripper there were major errors of judgment by the police and some inefficiencies in the conduct of the operation at various levels, Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, said in a statement on the review of the case carried out by Mr Lawrence Byford, one of Her Majesty's inspectors of constabulary.

Mr Whitelaw said: I asked Mr Byford to report on any lessons which might be learnt from the conduct of the investigation and which should be made known to police forces generally. Mr Byford was assisted in his review by the external advisory team set up in November, 1980. He was also able to take account of views put to him about this tragic case by relatives of the victims, who greatly appreciated the opportunity to voice their misgivings.

I have now received and considered Mr Byford's report and I am extremely grateful to him for it.

It is apparent from the report that there were major errors of judgment by the police and some inefficiencies in the conduct of the operation at *various levels*. In particular, excessive credence was given to the letters and tape from a man claiming responsibility for the series of murders and signing himself "Jack the Ripper".

Another serious handicap to the investigation was the *ineffectiveness* of the major incident room which became overloaded with unprocessed information. With hindsight, it is now clear that if these errors and inefficiencies had not occurred Sutcliffe would have been identified as a *prime suspect* sooner than he was. Mr Byford's report concludes that there is little doubt that he should have been arrested earlier, on the facts associated with his various police interviews.

I would remind the House that the Ripper case gave rise to the largest criminal investigation ever conducted in this country imposing a great strain on all concerned. It would have been surprising if in this uprecedented situation there were no mistakes.

What we now have to do is to respond constructively to the considerable experience gained in the course of it in order to ensure that future investigations of crimes such as this are carried out as effectively and quickly as possible.

I now turn, therefore, to the lessons for the future and to the recommendations made by Mr Byford. These deal comprehensively with the management requirements of the investigation of a series of major crimes; the training of senior detectives and personnel working in major incident rooms; the command of investigations involving a number of crimes which cross force boundaries; the harnessing for such investigations of the best detective and forensic science skills in the country; and the use of computer technology.

I welcome Mr Byford's recommendations on these matters. They are already being followed up with representatives of the police service. They provide valuable guidelines for the operational conduct of very large criminal investigations in police forces generally. They will require a constructive commitment at all levels of the police service.

Mr Roy Hattersley, chief Opposition spokesman on home affairs (Birmingham, Sparkbrook, Lab): The Home Secretary's statement contains matters which the House will consider to be both distressing and distasteful but in the light of *the report* discussion of them is unavoidable. The majority of the officers involved in the case worked diligently and conscientiously and we must all take comfort from that.

The report makes no attempt to protect the individuals involved or excuse the failures of the service. That being said a number of facts are tragically inescapable. The report makes clear that there was inefficiency and serious error and that the incident room involved was ineffective. A large number of senior officers proved incapable of the efficient discharge of the duties placed upon them.

I have to ask the Home Secretary a stark question. Did not these failures result in the deaths of women who should have been saved from the awful fate which overcame them?

I ask him to take three actions which are necessary for the establishment of confidence in *the police forces of this country*. We need a far stronger statement of his intentions. Will he promise the House to take whatever action is necessary to remedy the faults which the report describes? We need assurance that he will take whatever action is necessary to avoid serious errors in the detection of crime in police forces outside West Yorkshire. This report will reverberate throughout the country and undermine confidence in other areas.

What action is being taken concerning the officers who were clearly responsible for the errors which prolonged the tragedy? Are they still in charge of serious crime in their area? If that was the case the House would regard it as wholly intolerable. (Cheers)

Mr Whitelaw, said the summary of the report held back nothing and did not seek to cover up anything.

Mr Hattersley (he went on) put to me a question which can never be wholly answered but from what I have seen I have to accept that if Sutcliffe had been arrested earlier then there would be those subsequently killed who would not have been. With the benefit of hindsight one has to accept that.

Mr Hattersley asks that we should take whatever steps are necessary to improve the situation in the future. I have already *this morning discussed* the report with the leader of the West Yorkshire Council and with the appointed members of the police authority. I am grateful to them for coming to London today to discuss these matters.

They will have a meeting of their police authority. *Together*, we are determined to learn all the lessons from these failures and we are determined to make sure that the efficiency of the force in such matters is improved in the future.

All of us accept immediately the responsibility that places on us.

He said the purpose he had in mind in supplementing the report made internally by the deputy chief constable was to make absolutely certain that the lessons on this case should be properly learnt and should be transmitted to all the police services in the country.


Whitelaw: Lessons to learn


Hattersley: Tragic facts

Through the inspectors of constabulary (he added) I intend to make sure all these lessons will be learnt. I believe that less than that would not do justice to an important report.

Mr Hattersley: I asked about the officers concerned and whether they are still in charge of investigations of serious crimes in the area. That is an important question.

Mr Whitelaw: I could not *guarantee directly to answer* in every particular case. It would be wrong to do so without checking the facts. I assure him that the Chief Constable and all those concerned are determined to learn these lessons. I will transmit Mr Hattersley's point.

Mr Richard Wainwright (Colne Valley, L): There was literally a fatal lack of computer power which could have directed towards Sutcliffe much earlier the enormous amount of information which was assembled on bits of paper which Yorkshire television viewers saw being sorted in enormous numbers of shoe boxes in the incident room.

He could take steps to make sure there is consistently a better relationship between police authorities and police forces to ensure information provided by modern technology which should certainly be made available to police forces will not be used for the invasion of human rights.

Mr Whitelaw: I take the point about the importance of the role of police authorities. I accept the information readily available was not used to the best advantage because of failures in the incident room.

We are still learning in the police forces as throughout the nation the best use to make of computers and modern technology. There is always a conflict of interest in all these problems as to what computer technology as to what information is given and how it is used. It is a balance that has to be struck in the police force.

Mr Marcus Fox (Shipley, C): Regarding the police authority, during this long investigation did they give their full support to the Chief Constable during this period.

Mr Whitelaw: The police authority both before the election when control changed hands and since have given the fullest possible support both morally and financially. It has meant a considerable strain on them. They have done their best to help in every way they could.

Shares for sale in N Sea oil

ENERGY

The Oil and Gas (Enterprise) Bill would be a landmark in the history of *national policy* towards Britain's energy resources in the North Sea, Mr Nigel Lawson, Secretary of State for Energy, said in moving the second reading of the Bill. It would fulfil the Government's determination, he said, to press *ahead with far-reaching* proposals for the British National Oil Corporation and the British Gas Corporation in the current session.

The Bill would enable the Government to sell shares in the upstream, oil producing, business of BNOC and to establish a new financial stucture for the corporation which would continue in being after the upstream business had been floated off. It would also provide new powers for the disposal of assets held by the British Gas Corporation, subject to Parliamentary approval and, for the *first time*, would allow competition in the supply of gas.

The successful development of North Sea resources had been overwhelmingly the achievement of private enterprise. Vital strategic and other national interests were *fully safeguarded* by the statutory framework of controls, participation agreements and taxation. Duplication by the state of the activities of the oil companies in the production of oil added nothing to the security of supply or other *national interests*.

Privatization was an act of liberation and ownership of the shares should be as widely spread as possible. The name of the new subsidiary company would be Britoil and he had asked that the corporation register it in *Scotland. Its formation* and registration could occur soon after the second reading, although it could not become operational until the Bill was on the statute book.

Once reorganization of the corporation's assets was complete the *Bill would enable the* Government to take possossion of the corporation's shares in Britoil. The initial aim was to sell 51 per cent of the shares in Britoil while keeping the way open for a further sale from the Government's shareholding at a later date when it was decided to be in the national interest. The timing depended on market conditions but it could take place before the end of the year.

The sale would not go ahead unless the Government were satisfied that the selling price represented fair value for the taxpayer, but there was no reason to doubt that an acceptable price could be obtained.

After the sale of 51 per cent of the shares, Britoil would operate as a normal private sector company with the management and workforce responsible, under their directors, for their own future. The Government did not intend to control the company or use its rights as a shareholder to intervene in the company's commercial decisions. It would retain special rights to prevent any unacceptable change in the future control of the company.

Similarly (he said) in any situation where there are attempts directly or indirectly to obtain control over the composition of the board, the shares held in my name should carry a temporary majority of votes on any resolution to appoint, reelect or remove any director. These are important powers. We believe that these articles will provide effective safeguards against unacceptable changes in control of Britoil.

The Government would want Britoil, like any other oil company, to enter into a participation agreement with BNOC covering its existing licence interests, and the terms of this agreement would be settled well before the sale of shares.

In the fifth and sixth licensing rounds, where there would be no participation but BNOC owned 51 per cent of the equity, the *Government would in general* seek public sector access to about half the production from each licence but without distributing the present rights of private licensees. (Labour interruptions).

I shall not seek access (he said) to more than 51 per cent of Britoil's oil from licences awarden in the first four rounds. But for the fifth and sixth rounds, depending on the detailed provisions applying to each separate licence, and they do vary, this *policy may require BNOC to have* options to more than 51 per cent of Brotoil's oil.

The Government intended to use the new powers in the Bill to dispose of gas corporation assets to privatize the corporation's substantial investment in North *Sea oil. Parliamentary approval* was required in each and every case.

More important in the long run were provisions in Part II of the Bill on the breaking of the BGC monopoly in the supply of gas. By law the gas corporation enjoyed *unfettered ownership* of the onshore pipeline grid, and an effective monopoly of both the purchase and the supply of gas in the UK.

As a result, gas producers inevitably saw little incentive to explore for and develop gas reserves because they knew they would be faced with a take-it-or-leave-it price offer from the corporation. *At worst they might* get no offer at all.

It is hardly surprising (he said) that, in sharp contrast to the position with offshore oil, exploration for gas is minimal and we do not even have a clear picture of what our total gas *reserves amount to.* Meanwhile, many industrialists throughout the country are deprived of the gas they would like to buy. We have therefore decided to break the monopoly and open the industry up to the spur of competition. (Conservative cheers).

British Gas would *retain its* statutory monopoly only within that market which it had a statutory obligation to supply on demand — all consumers (including the vast bulk of ordinary households) whose premises took less than 25,000 therms a year and were no more *than 25 yards* from a gas main.

In all other cases, the corporation's *monopoly* would cease to exist and other suppliers could compete. With consumers whose premises took less than one million therms a year, the supply of gas would be by the Secretary of State's consent.

But I would envisage (he said) granting such consent in all cases in which I was satisfied that the safety arrangements proposed were adequate.

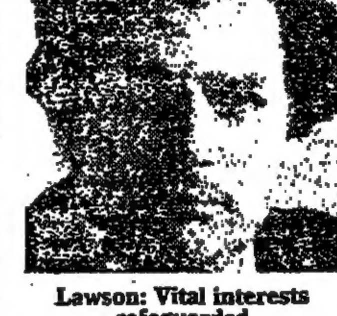
With consumers whose premises took over *one million therms* a year (roughly three-quarters of all industrial and commercial gas sales) freedom to compete for custom would be absolute.

It had been alleged that the effect of introducing competition into the gas market would be to *increase prices. That was stuff* and nonsense. Competition would tend to reduce prices below what they would otherwise have been both by stimulating efficiency and by encouraging the provision of new and increased sources of supply.

Speculative gains will be punished

Mr Merlyn Rees, chief Opposition spokesman on energy (Leeds, South, Lab) said the Secretary of State had said not a word about safety. What had happened offshore up to December, 1981, was that there had *been 111 deaths and 426 serious* accidents.

A book had been written in which the author came to the conclusion that the deaths were avoidable and that the accidents had not arisen because the operators were at the frontiers of


Lawson: Vital interests safeguarded

technology but because the safety arrangements in these areas were not adequate.

We ought (he said) to put our minds to seeing that the law in all these respects is as well put together as possible and that we get all the information possible.

He said factual information should be made available to MPs on the committee stage of the *Bill which would enable them to* make a judgment on the issues involved. Part IV dealing with safety zones and the security of installations should be taken out of the Bill and a select committee procedure set up under which MPs could ask questions of North Sea operators about the safety aspects.

The Government in its approach to this Bill showed its worship of free market forces in a way that would offend Adam Smith. Market forces and monetarism mattered, but should not be supported to the isolation of everything else.

They were dealing with two industries of quite different structure that in different ways had been highly successful. BNOC was not a statutory *monopoly*, but successful at production and training and highly regarded in the industry.

The proposed break-up of BNOC ran counter to the current trends followed by other Governments which established state oil companies.

The gas corporation with 15 million private and 500,000 industrial customers had changed from being old fashioned into a modern integrated major company. It was the Government that had put up the price of oil as a deliberate act of policy.

The powers given to the Secretary of State were great. An order would be brought forward under the negative procedure to reveal what great changes were going to take place. This Bill could have appeared in the East German Parliament. In future, he would call Mr Lawson the East German Minister. The extreme left and right went round in such circles that they eventually met.

He was offended by the Bill because they would not know about its main sections until they were brought forward under the negative procedure.

The plan for splitting the BONC two ways had led to a unanimous communication from BNOC directors saying it would ensure the inefficiency of the training operation, make it difficult to retain qualified staff and expose the trading company to heavy trading losses. That was a damning indictment of what the Government was putting forward.

If the *IBA had written* into its legislation powers to prevent a foreigner from taking over a TV company, it should be written into this Bill, not the articles of association.

Who was going to be responsible for safety? Was it going to be the British Gas Corporation, the Department of Energy, or would it be left to the private companies themselves?

What was the Government's view on the export of oil and gas in relation to the European law? Was it the Government's view that it would have to be tested in the courts?

Whatever changes were made by this Bill, Labour's view was that control and ownership of the oil and gas must remain with the nation and that BNOC should be allowed to move upstream.

When people talked about nationalization of all the companies in the North Sea that was not the policy of the Labour Party.

The Labour Party wished to make public and plain to any outside interest contemplating *the purchase of these shares* that they remained resolved to restore the assets to public ownership on terms that would ensure that no private speculative gains were *made at the nation's expense.*

The Government won the last general election and was entitled to put its policies into action, but they were not entitled to do it in a hole and corner way without firm Parliamentary control or enabling the whole question of hybridity to be investigated. That was a dodge.

Mr Trevor Skeet (Bedford, C) said he could foresee difficulties for the British Gas Corporation because they like everyone else were part of the EEC but the Government would not be curtailing the responsibilities which they exercised, if all the oil *interests of the corporation* were to be divested, it would be as well to look at the gas to oil ratio of the various North Sea fields.

While the Bill represented a catalyst for change in the gas industry, care should be taken not to claim too much for what it *might achieve.*

In his judgment the better course was not to break up the British Gas Corporation but sell it all off to the private sector.

Minister acts on methane and ethane

Mr Hamish Gray, Minister of State for Energy, in a written reply about measures to introduce competition into the United Kingdom market for gas, said that since the supply of ethane from Fulmar and through the Flags pipeline to the British petrochemical industry might be equally well assured without the *interposition of BNOC, he had* asked BNOC not to exercise participation options in respect of methane and ethane.

Where options already exist (he said), I have asked it to make such arrangements as may be necessary to enable licencees to enter securely into long-term supply contracts.

The question of participation in later streams of ethane will be considered in the light of developments in the years immediately ahead.

The market prospects for liquefied petroleum gases, which require special storage and handling facilities, are markedly different from those for crude oil. It is widely expected that the availability of these gases, both from the Middle East and from *the North Sea, will grow fast* in the present decade and will be more than sufficient to secure supplies for existing UK markets.

In these circumstances, I do not consider the exercise of further options in respect of *liquid petroleum gas* to be necessary in the national interest and I have asked BNOC to confirm that they will not be exercising those options.

However, later this decade, security and other considerations may make it desirable for the public sector to play a greater role in the disposal of LPGs from the UKCS. I look to licencees to agree with BNOC to put in place *the relevant options*

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Questions: Environment. Criminal Justice Bill, second reading. **Lords** (2.40): Debate on Royal Commission Report on Civil Liability.

Thatcher on rape case sentencing

PM's QUESTIONS

It was vital that women should have confidence in the ability of the law to protect them against [illegible] Mrs Margaret Thatcher, [illegible] Minister, said at question [illegible] she welcomed the recent [illegible]ent by Lord Chief Justice [illegible] that rape was always a [illegible]ous crime which, except in [ex]ceptional circumstances, called [fo]r *an immediate custodial* sentence.

Mr Alan Beith (Berwick-upon-Tweed, L) said there was enormous public concern over sentencing in rape cases, over the failure of the Crown to proceed in the recent Glasgow case, and over unsympathetic police interrogation of victims as shown on television last night.

Will the Prime Minister add to the welcome statements of the Lord Chancellor and the Lord Chief Justice some indication of the seriousness with which the Government views the matter.

Is she prepared to carry out a review of the application of the law in rape cases and will she encourage police authorities to set up special units to deal with this odious crime?

Mrs Thatcher: It is vital that women should have confidence in the ability of the law to protect them against this violent, distasteful, and, I use Mr Beith's words, odious crime, and to see that persons are found guilty who have committed it.

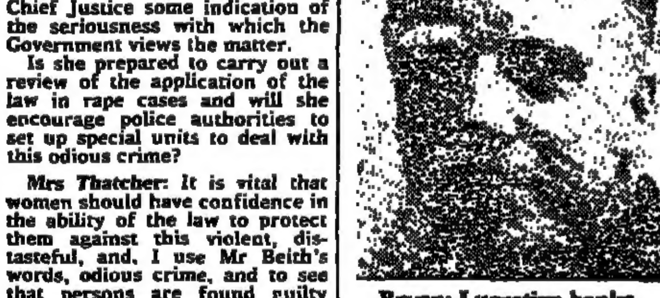
I share the welcome he gave to the Lord Chief Justice's point on sentencing for rape. He said forcibly that rape was always a serious crime and except in wholly exceptional situations called for an immediate custodial sentence.

I also share his concern about matters shown on television last night and I understand that the relevant police authority accepts the warranted criticism about the ways in which these cases were handled. Beyond that it would be best to leave the Lord Chancellor to deal with these matters, and the Home Secretary on police questions, because there has been advice — and that will be reviewed — to leave the Lord Chancellor to deal with these matters in his inimitable and definitive way.

Bank system must not stay frozen

The structure of the banking system in the United Kingdom must not remain frozen Mrs *Margaret Thatcher, Prime Minster*, said where emphasising that the decision of the Monopolies and Mergers Commission to recommend against two takeover bids for the Royal Bank of Scotland applied to that particular case only.

Sir Paul Bryan (Howden, C) had asked: Will she consider the situation in which a Conservative secretary of state has approved the findings of the Monopolies


Bryan: Lucrative banks insulated

Commission which insulates competition against our lucrative banking system, and at the same time allows them to use their profits to buy banks abroad in countries which do believe in competition.? This raises subjects of such importance that they should be dicided by the Cabinet and not by some commission.

Mrs Thatcher: Clearly there was room for more than one view on the difficult issues raised by the Monopolies Commission consideration of the bids for the Royal Bank of Scotland. The commission was divided on both bids. The decision rests not so much with it as with the Secretary of State for Trade, and it is a quasi-judicial decision. He can consult colleagues about it, but the final decision is his.

New motors extend life of Polaris

The Polaris weapon is being remotored and its life extended until the much more powerful Trident missile comes into service, **Mrs Thatcher**, the Prime Minister, told **Dr David Owen**, who suggested that prolonging the life of Polaris would be a much better option than Trident.

Dr Owen (Plymouth, Devonport, SCP) said: How much is now envisaged being spent on Polaris rockets? This would allow the life of the Polaris missile to be extended into the year 2,000. Would not that be the best option, rather than proceeding with the extremely expensive Trident missiles?

Mrs Thatcher: The Polaris weapon is being remotored. From time to time changes have to be made until Trident comes into service. The Chevaline, at £1,000m, will extend the life of *Polaris submarines until Trident*, a much more powerful weapon, comes into service later.

Sixth form systems on their merits

Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Education and Science, agreed during questions that his department should remain neutral on all schemes for sixth form re-organisation. *These should be decided on their merits.*

Mr Alan Beith (Berwick-upon-Tweed, L) had asked for a statement on the minister's policy on *sixth-form and tertiary* colleges.

Sir Keith Joseph: All *statutory* proposals relating to such colleges *will be considered on their* merits, in the light of any objections, our general policies for education, including those set out in the draft circular issued for consultation on November 24, 1981, and all *matters relevant to* the case.

Mr Beith: His decision on Manchester will, if he does not say something to supplement it, be taken as a pointer that the Government would not welcome the development of sixth form colleges.

The development of sixth form colleges is one of the ways in which some local authorities can best ensure good *provision* at sixth form level and combined that provision with their further education resources.

Does he want them to do that or would he rather they went back to the selective system?

Sir Keith Joseph: The decision *will be made in each case on its* merits.

Mr Alan Haselhurst (Saffron Walden, C): Is it not right that local authorities should be left to bring forward proposals they think are best for their areas, and that the proper position for the Department of Education and Science is to be neutral as between one type of arrangement and another, but to rely entirely on the merits?

Sir Keith Joseph: That is what we shall try to do.

Mr Phillip Whitehead, an Opposition spokesman on education (Derby, North, Lab): The whole implication of the Manchester decision is that the Secretary of State overrode his civil servants and majority *opinion in Manchester.*

Will he put the interests of the few before the interests of the many in Birmingham and Sheffield? Will he persist in this attitude even if the education policies of those local authorities are upheld at the forthcoming *local elections?*

Sir Keith Joseph: I shall take each decision on the merits of the case bearing in mind the objections and all other relevant factors.

The Manchester decision highlighted the policy stated in our 1979 manifesto that schools of proven worth should be retained. The draft circular reminded local education authorities of that policy and invites them to take account of it when they formulate porposals.

Over 4,000 in assisted places scheme

Unless MPs had a vast tribe of children they would not qualify for help under the assisted places scheme, Mr Rhodes Boyson, *Under Secretary of State for* Education, said during questions. Only 6 per cent of places went to families earning 50 per cent more than the average income.

Mr Martin Flannery (Sheffield, Hillsborough, Lab) had asked, how many schools had agreed to cooperate in accepting children under the assisted places scheme, and how many children were involved.

Mr Boyson: Some 220 independent schools are participating in the assisted places scheme in England. They are directed to *offer a maximum of* 4,539 assisted places in England. They are directed to offer a maximum of 4,539 assisted places each year; 4,185 places were taken up in September 1981.

Mr Frank Dobson (Camden, Holborn and St Pancras South, Lab): Have any asssted places scheme applications come from Winton House School, St Leonards-on-Sea, whose headmaster Mr D. J. Cole MA (Jesus College, Cambridge) has recently written to Mr Neil Kinnock, Opposition spokesman on education, threatening to use the armed forces against the next Labour Government should it attempt to do away with independent schools. (Laughter).

Mr Boyson: That was quite an interesting and unusual question. I have had no discussions on St Leonards.

Head teachers must wait for decision

Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Education and Science, agreed that head teachers were being appointed in Manchester *without schools to go to*, but that was conditional upon a decision he had to make.

Mr Frederick Silvester (Manchester, Withington, C) had asked: Is the Secretary of State aware that this very day in Manchester the City Council covering the inner city of Manchester is employing headmasters without schools at enhanced salaries, because they are being appointed this very day for schools which cannot possibly act until he has given his approval to the scheme before him?

Is not that an example of lack of cost effectiveness? Is it not illegal and will he do something about it?

Sir Keith Joseph: The Manchester Education Authority has made these appointments and these arrangements, *but they are* conditional upon the decision to be made by me upon their new *proposals* when the objection period and the consideration period is over.

On that understanding alone, *their action is not in itself illegal*, but this is a quick reaction to the information I have been able to gather since I was told of what is happening.

Bill to protect workers from noise

10–MINUTE RULE

Mr Ronald Leighton (*Newham*, North-East, Lab) was given leave under the 10-minute rule to introduce the Noise Induced Hearing Loss Bill. He said that before becoming an MP he worked in newspaper machine rooms where there was up to 106 to 108 decibels of noise, and his own hearing had suffered as a result.

This was one of society's biggest diseases and the social cost to the individual was enormous. Between one and two million people had their hearing damaged as a result of noise at work. *The terrible* fact about this deafness was that is was preventable. Perhaps because it did not cause physical disfigurement it was ignored, but it could and must be prevented in future.

The voluntary approach had failed. The time had come to make this issue a social and political priority. The Government must give the lead. It must emphasize to the Health and Safety Commission that its new regulations must be tightened.

The Bill was read a first time.

Bill amended in order to reduce confusion

HOUSE OF LORDS

Injustices had occurred through the mentally handicapped being confused with the mentally ill, even in the highest possible circles, **Lord Renton** (C) said during the committee stage of the Mental Health (Amendment) Bill. Mainly as a result of such confusion of *thought*, many mentally handicapped people had been made the subject of compulsory hospital orders and guardianship orders under the Mental Health Act 1959.

Lord Elton, Under-Secretary of State for Health and Social Security, *had moved an amendment* substituting "impairment or severe mental impairment" for references in the Bill to "handicap or severe mental handicap."

He said that when the House discussed the Bill at second reading there was nearly universal concern at the way mentally handicapped people were included in its operation. It was felt that the incorporation of the term "mental handicap" led to a misunderstanding of that condition by the authorities and that a clear distinction should be made between mentally handicapped people and people who were mentallu ill.

Lord Renton said the confusion had led the courts to use their ordinary powers to impose custodial sentences of one kind or another on mentally handicapped people in circumstances which were most inappropriate. Prison, detention centres and borstals were not the sort of places that could cope with the mentally handicapped.

There was a hard core of difficult cases in which mentally handicapped people had behaved in a *seriously anti-social* way. They had behaved in a way more like what was expected of psychopaths, although they could not be classified as psychopaths but *simply* as mentally handicapped.

In that limited and fortunately small number of cases, it was necessary for those concerned to be placed in secure care for their own protection and that of the public.

The amendment was agreed to.

Review of child abuse register

The police did not seem to have been invited to the case conference into the death of Jason Caeser, aged 19 months, Lord Harris of Greenwich (SDP) said *during questions* initiated by him on child abuse.

He had asked what Government action was proposed following the trial at Norwich Crown Court involving Jason's death; and particularly if an inquiry would be instituted into the possible lack of communication between the various social agencies responsible for handling the case.

Lord Elton, Under Secretary of State for Health and Social Security replied: This tragic case and every other like it is a matter of great concern to the Government. *If I say that the welfare of* children is the responsibility of local authorities, that in no way diminishes that concern.

Clearly, every such incident has to be thoroughly investigated in order to see what can be learnt from it and whether either professional practice or administrative procedures can be improved as a result. However, such investigation is usually best done locally by the authorities themselves. Cambridgeshire County Council and Area Health Authority are already conducting such an investigation and its findings will be sent to me.

It is imporant that the lessons learnt by one authority are *known to the rest. The* department is studying the published reports into previous serious incidents in search of any common factors which may help us to improve on the guidance we alread give on these matters.

I hope to publish any significant findings later this year. A review has been instigated of the workings of the child abuse register on which we issued guidance in 1980. I will publish any significant findings in the same way.

Lord Harris of Greenwich: In *November, 1976, his* department and the Home Office issued a circular specifically suggesting that the police should be invited to case conferences. In this particular case the police do not appear to have been invited. Will this matter be investigated?

Lord Elton: *Up to* the time of this case plice involvement was always considered when an initial case conference was called but it was not always thought necessary. Following this case the police are invariably involved in every initial case conference with the local authority.

Lady Faithfull (C): The circular Lord Harris mentioned *does* put the police and the directors of social services, health, and education in awkward positions. If the circular could be clarified it would help the police and other social agencies, including voluntary organizations.

Lord Elton: I will look at the circular.

Lord Elton said later that it was of great interest to him why the terms of the circular were not implemented by the authorities in Cambridgeshire.

Lord Wells-Pestell (Lab): There should be an investigation into the stress and strain to which many of these agencies are working because of the increase in this type of difficulty in the community.

Lord Elton: The inquiry is to avoid, so far as humanly possible, a recurrence of these tragic events.

To remove a child from mother or father, or both, is of traumatic importance to the child. It is a step which should be taken only when it is pretty clear that it is the last step and the only one left to be taken.

هكذا من الأصل

Tough measures blunt effects of Indian strike

From Trevor Fishlock, Delhi, Jan 19

Mrs Gandhi's Government dealt firmly today with the 24-hour general strike called by its opponents. By the time the strike started more than 6,000 union officials and strike organizers had been arrested, and hundreds more were rounded up during the day.

No doubt the Government's pre-emptive action blunted the effectiveness of the strike. But organizers declared themselves satisfied that an important nationwide demonstration over rising prices and anti-strike laws had been made. There were clashes in several parts of the country and two men were killed by police.

This was India's first general strike. It was organized by opposition parties and Mrs Gandhi was bound to react strongly to such united action. In her view, the only common ground in the opposition camps is dislike of her.

Although termed a general strike, it was never intended to be total. The organizers exempted emergency services and hospital and milk distribution staff.

The Indian Trades Union Congress, with 3,000 affiliated unions, opposed the strike. In most places transport networks operated normally and many factories were able to open. But some factories, banks and insurance offices were closed. Only one newspaper was being published in Delhi tonight.

The two national news agencies were closed by the strike and it was therefore difficult to make a nationwide assessment. The only national news organization working was the Government-controlled All-India Radio, which reported that the strike "evoked little response" and that life was mostly normal.

But it was conceded that the strike had been largely effective in Calcutta, India's biggest city, and in other parts of West Bengal. This state has a Communist government.

Demonstrators squatted on railway tracks and trains were delayed. In a clash between strikers and strike opponents in Calcutta, 25 people were injured. Trams and buses were off the streets and the city was effectively paralyzed. A man was killed at Kalna, about 100 miles north-west of Calcutta, when police fired on a crowd.

In South India a man was killed at Thanjavur, 180 miles south of Madras, when police opened fire at a road block. In the city of Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh, police used tear gas and batons to deal with crowds.

The strike had little effect in Madras, where, as in Delhi and most other large centres, shops and markets stayed open.

The strike organizers wanted their action to be a protest against the National Security Act, which provides for detention without trial, and the essential services maintenance act, designed to prevent strikes.

Mr George Fernandes, the Socialist Party leader, said that the strike showed that issues had moved from Parliament to the streets and would continue to do so.

LURIE THE TIMES, LONDON

Red carpet treatment.

NEWS IN SUMMARY

'Spymaster' trial opens in Munich

Munich. — A married couple and their alleged spymaster went on trial today accused of passing military secrets to East Germany.

The prosecution said that Juerbew Reichwald, aged 36, an East German-born planning engineer aided by his wife Marietta, passed on details of the Panavia Tornado multi-role combat aircraft for eight years until their arrest in October, 1980.

Their alleged controller, Rolf Horst Hecht, aged 45, an East German, is accused of directing their activities from 1978 until he was arrested with them.

Americans coy on Unesco cash

Acapulco.—Seven member states of Unesco have pledged $2.9m (about £1.5m) to help Third World countries develop and improve their communications systems.

The latest contributors were France, China, Argentina, Indonesia, Austria, Venezuela and Bangladesh.

But the United States delegate, Mr William Harley, did not commit his Government to any specific sum. He said it would embark on a variety of efforts to link the development activities of the United States Agency for International Development (AID) and the private sector to a concerted international effort in communications development.

Five saved after six-mile swim

Perth, Australia. — Forming a protective circle around a seven-year-old boy, four men swam six miles through rough seas and a strong current for five hours before reaching Enderby Island, north of here, and then buried themselves in the sand to escape a cyclone.

The five, all from Karratha, abandoned their seven metre boat only minutes before it shattered against a rock on Sunday. They were rescued late on Monday by helicopter.

Pacifists halt two trains

Groningen. — Dutch pacifist action groups stopped munitions trains destined for American Army bases in West Germany several times during the night as they travelled through Holland.

Some 300 demonstrators blocked the railway lines near Groningen in the north, stopping one train. They were dispersed by police truncheon attacks.

Chad confirms loss of town

Ndjamena. — President Goukouni Oueddei of Chad, has confirmed that rebels led by Mr Hissene Habre, the former defence minister, have captured the northern provincial capital of Faya Largeau.

In an interview with Swedish radio, Mr Goukouni said "the truth cannot be concealed".

Jail suitable for Abbott, Mailer says

From Michael Hamlyn New york, Jan 19

Norman Mailer the writer testified briefly in court yesterday in the support of Jack Abbott, the prison author on trial for murder in New York.

Mr Mailer said that he and Mr Abbott began corresponding after the publication of his book *The Executioner's Song*. He encouraged the publication of Mr Abbott's letters as a cry from the heart of the prison system as *In the Belly of the Beast*, and helped to obtain his release from prison last summer.

After his testimony, Mr Mailer faced a hostile set of questions at a meeting with reporters. He said that he hoped Mr Abbott would not receive a maximum sentence if found guilty of killing a young waiter outside a Manhattan restaurant.

"It would destroy him," Mr Mailer said. He did say, however, that he did not believe that Mr Abbott was ready to live quietly in New York society, and thought that a return to prison would be appropriate. Mr Mailer was heavily pressed whether he felt remorse about the death of the waiter, Richard Adan. He said. "It is a hideous waste. It is a horror."

Mr Abbott has admitted stabbing Mr Adan in a dispute after he was refused permission to use a staff lavatory at the restaurant. He said that the stabbing was a tragic misunderstanding

Sections of his book were read to him in court by the prosecuting counsel, Mr James Fogel.

After Mr Fogel read one passage which said that killing was necessary in prison for an inmate to retain his manhood, Mr Abbott replied: "it is good isn't it?".

The judge indicated that the evidence will end today and the jury will consider their verdict tomorrow.

Call-up to be extended in S. Africa

From Ray Kennedy Johannesburg, Jan 19

South Africa's military call-up system is to be revised to cope with an expected increase in attacks and attempts at subversion by guerrillas of the African National Congress (ANC).

The review has been briefly outlined by General Constand Viljoen, the chief of the Defence Force. Its aim is to spread the burden of national service more fairly and to soften its impact on the economy and the disruption to the young men's career and education prospects.

The conscripts do two years' full-time service and attend eight annual camps of 30 days in the reserve. This is likely to be extended to 10 annual camps. The review would also involve strengthening home Guard commando units.

Sabotage last year reached a peak with nearly 60 bombing or other attacks on strategic targets. By August the cost was estimated at 10m Rands (£5.5m). There were at least 20 further incidents before the end of the year.

The last was on December 26 on a police station about five miles from the centre of Pretoria. A policeman was killed and four wounded. Government offices, railway lines and electrical power stations were the prime targets of attacks throughout the country.

Two members of the United States Senate subcommittee on security and terrorism. Senator Joel Likser and Senator Burt Milling, are in South Africa "to determine the threat posed to South Africa by involvement of the Soviet Union in terrorist activities."

The subcommittee, headed by Senator Jeremiah Denton of Alabama, was set up soon after President Reagan took office, and Mr Alexander Haig, the Secretary of State, affirmed that the Soviet Union was "involved in conscious policies which foster, support and expand international terrorism".

General Viljoen has said in a magazine interview that during 1982 the Defence Force will prepare and put into action an "area defence" system. In South West Africa (Namibia). He said, 90 per cent of incidents happened between 12 and 18 miles of the border with Angola, but in South Africa, the guerrillas were waging what he called an "area war."

Rawlings wages holy war

From Godfrey Morrison, Accra, Jan 19

Flight Lieutenant Jerry Rawlings, Ghana's military ruler, intends to transform this country's political and economic systems, even if it means a turbulent future for his fellow citizens.

Speaking last night at his first press conference since the Provisional National Defence Council (PNDC) seized power in a military coup on New Year's Eve, Flight Lieutenant Rawlings said a national team of ministers would be announced composed of "people who are competent, committed and of spotless integrity".

Asked how long he thought his programme, which includes "a holy war" against corruption and the rebuilding of the shattered economy, would take to carry out, he said: "So long as one single productive member of this society should remain without his basic needs — food and shelter, education — there will be no peace in this country, and I would say: 'Let there be no peace' ".

On the evidence of his public pronouncements so far and of last night's press conference, Flight Lieutenant Rawlings is a man more at home with political and philosophical generalities than with specifics.

Asked by a Nigerian journalist how he intended to carry out his good intentions, which resembled those of many other African leaders. Flight Lieutenant Rawlings said: "This is Ghana in the sense that the purity of thought and action of the mass of the people here, if permitted to flourish, would be too beautiful". Many corrupt businessmen had not wanted to get involved in corrupt practices during the period of the ousted regime of President Hilla Limann, but many had "been forced to bury their own conscience in order to survive".

This is the second time Flight Lieutenant Rawlings has ruled Ghana. In June, 1979 he ruled for nearly four months, after a coup, before helping to install the civilian elected Government of Dr Limann.

During President Limann's period of rule Flight Lieutenant Rawlings complained of harassment by the security services and he spoke very bitterly of them at last night's press conference. He said the former regime had employed armed thugs

Observers here said the announcement of a well balanced ministerial team to serve under the seven-man PNDC, most of whose members are unknown to the public, would do much to build confidence in the new regime. The uncertainty about its intentions have begun to worry many people

UGANDANS FREE 155 PRISONERS

From Charles Harrison Nairobi, Jan 19

Another 155 Ugandans were freed from jail today, the second batch to be released under President Obote's new year amnesty for people who were detained after several anti-government guerrilla groups began operating last year.

Thirty-five people, including four MP's, were freed in the first batch on New Year's Day. The total number of people benefiting from the amnesty has not been disclosed, and none of the names of those in the latest batch is known yet.

Announcing the releases, President Obote called for national unity and appealed to his government's opponents to join in a new era of national reconcilation. Since then seven opposition MPs and several hundred other members of opposition parties have joined the ruling Uganda People's Congress.

Guerrilla attacks are still continuing in some areas near Kampala, drawing retaliation by government forces. Reports today from the village of Kalasa, 30 miles from Kampala, said five civilians were killed and several homes looted by men in army uniform after guerrilla activity in the area.

Residents said members of the congregation fled from the village

Letter from the Seychelles

Socialist haven in troubled waters

Liberty, Equality, Fraternity, the slogan of the French Revolution, adorns the masthead of the Seychelles Government's daily newspaper, *Nation*, serving this scattered community of 64,000 people in mid-Indian Ocean. It not only recalls the origin of these granite and coral islands, uninhabited before French colonization in the 18th century, but coincides with a new-felt sympathy for Paris since the advent of the Mitterrand administration.

France is one of three countries to have been publicly thanked by President Albert Rene for supporting his Socialist régime after the attempted coup launched by mercenaries from South Africa on November 25. French sailors with their red pompoms from the warship Commandant Riviere have been a familiar sight in hotels and bars, or driving self-hire mini-mokes at high speeds round the tortuous bends of Mahé island's pot-holed roads.

On the other hand, sailors from two Soviet warships in Victoria Bay have mingled little with the population, ambling through the streets or round the botanical gardens in groups escorted by a petty officer. The third country is Tanzania, whose tall, dark-skinned soldiers help with security checks and curfew patrols.

But if the ideals of the French Revolution are kept alive, the mercenaries are no Scarlet Pimpernels. Seven, including two Britons, are in custody awaiting trial. As for the 45 who escaped back to South Africa by hijacking an Indian jet, the Seychelles is hoping that international organizations and the pressure of world opinion will see that justice is done.

A United Nations Security Council mission to investigate "the origin, background and financing of the 25 November mercenary aggression" is due to report by the end of January; and the International Civil Aviation Organization has condemned the hijacking and called on members — including South Africa — to "implement appropriate measures".

If those in South Africa escape punishment, the fear will persist that another attempt may be made. Mr Ogilvy Berlouis, the Minister for Defence, has said that continued vigilance is necessary because the enemy is still planning acts of agression. In the background is Mr James Mancham, the exiled ex-President deposed in 1977, the year after the Seychelles became independent of Britain, who has made no secret of his desire to return.

The effects on tourism, one of the mainstays of this micro-economy, have so far been minimal. In spite of the continued 10 pm. to 5 am. curfew, hotels were fully booked for the Christmas — new year period. In fact, the restriction was not so irksome as it might seem. Night life in the main island of Mahé is mostly limited to hotels, where guests join in the local sega and other rhythmic dances.

Nevertheless, the outlook for tourism over the next few months is not rosy. Hotels report a fall in bookings, as part of a process which began in 1980, well before the coup attempt. This appears to be caused by several factors — recession in Europe, the weakening of the lira (Italians are the biggest national group in the bigger hotels), a 15 per cent revaluation of the Seychelles rupee last March (which achieved its object of cutting inflation from double figures to 4 per cent, but made life more expensive for the visitor), and the introduction of a 100 rupee (£8.40p) airport tax on all departures.

President René, introducing the 1982 budget in the Assembly — he is also Finance Minister — recognized these difficulties, saying: "We have to bring the industry back to its feet seriously before it slides beyond salvage."

But, he added, tourism must not be developed at the expense of other branches of the economy, such as agriculture and fishing.

But it is not so easy to set up a tiny haven of socialism amid the monsoons of big-power rivalries, and a feeling of unease below the superficially relaxed ways of a friendly people may persist for some time yet.

John Earle

More Maoist doctrines spurned

From David Bonavia, Peking, Jan 19

More and more hallowed doctrines of Mao Tse-Tung are being discarded as China's leadership discounts his achievements in peacetime military policy, in historical theory, and in his policy towards intellectuals, artists and writers.

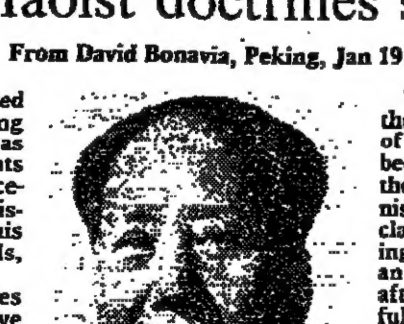
Mao's economic policies from 1957 onwards have already been thoroughly discredited, as have his theories about the existence and even the regeneration of a bourgeois class within the Communist Party itself.

Almost the only area of his latter-day thinking still considered correct is his realignment of China with the West since the early 1970's and his bitter feud with the Soviet Union.

A new twist has been added with the discussion of the historical development of the class system in China, and the existence of slaves in antiquity.

It was the contention of scholars loyal to Mao that "labour created man." At the site where the remains of Peking Man (about 500,000 BC) were found, there is a museum which is devoted to proving this point.

However, more recent scholarship in China holds that apes could not evolve into Homo Sapiens by creating tools and organizing social labour, so that man must have already been Homo Sapiens when he adopted such techniques.



Mao: Even his ideas on the armed forces are questioned.

The Maoist assertion that ancient China was a slave-owning society is also questioned. Previously it was considered an essential item in the Chinese historical credo.

Another dogma attacked in the media these days is Mao's contention that society could retrogress, at least in the short and medium term, before advancing again in the long term.

This idea is linked to the theory of the erstwhile Gang of Four, believed to have been supported by Mao, to the effect that the Communist Party and the working-class would go on engendering "bourgeois" elements for an indefinite period, even after the establishment of full Communism.

Perhaps the most important set of Maoist ideas being rejected now is the concept that the armed forces are more effectively trained with political zeal and guerrilla tactics than with technical skills, discipline, and modern equipment.

Long schooled by Mao to think of themselves as the purest exponents of Socialism and Communism, the military have in recent years seen their budget slashed, their political prejudices attacked by the Communist Party, and their prestige and material privileges curtailed.

The spate of new criticisms of Mao's policies suggests that a big political push is planned, by the group of leader around Vice-Chairman Deng Xiaoping, to modernize the political thinking of the bureaucracy and ideologists and place the emphasis on improving living standards, technology and defence.

NEWS IN SUMMARY

Atlanta jury watches slide show

Atlanta. — The prosecution began to get to the heart of the case against Wayne Williams, accused of the murder of two of the 28 young blacks whose deaths terrorized Atlanta, Georgia, last year.

They set up a slide projector and a huge screen in front of the jury box to show the dog hairs and carpet fibres they claim link Mr Williams to his alleged victims, and they called to the stand an expert from Du Pont, the chemical company, to tell the jury how the fibres are made.

Detailed and painstaking forensic work has resulted in the matching of fibres and dog hairs taken from the bodies of the two victims, and from some of the other victims too, to similar fibres taken from Williams's car, the prosecution says.

Mr Williams, a freelance photographer with aspirations to be a talent scout, is accused of murdering Nathaniel Cater, aged 27, and Jimmy Ray Payne, aged 21, and dumping their bodies into the Chattahooche River.

Special dock for hijack trial

Officials have begun working on the accommodation problem that will arise when the 45 mercenaries charged with the armed hijack of an Air India Boeing from the Seychelles in November go on trial in the Natal Supreme Court in Pietermaritzburg.

Mr C. T. Verwey, the registrar, said a special dock enclosed in wood and glass would be used. It was built originally for the trial in 1979 of 13 men and was enlarged to accommodate the 45 mercenaries. The trial is due to begin on March 10 and will be heard by Mr Justice Neville James, acting Judge president of Natal, and two assessors. There is no jury system in South Africa.

Plea to Russia by Lady Coggan



Lady Coggan, the wife of the former Archbishop of Canterbury, who has appealed to President Brezhnev for exit visas to be granted to the seven Siberian Pentecostalists who have spent the past three-and-a-half years in the American Embassy in Moscow.

In her message, which the Soviet Embassy in London later refused to accept, she said that she had been horrified at the inhumane treatment the Vashchenko and Chymkhalov families have endured over the past 18 years, spent in prison or psychiatric hospitals.

Greece renews Soviet ship deal

Athens—The Greek Government said it had consented to the renewal of an agreement for the repair and maintenance of unarmed Soviet Navy auxiliary ships in a Greek shipyard.

The original agreement was concluded in 1979 between the Soviet Navy and Neorion shipyard on the island of Syros, which is controlled by the National Bank of Greece. The contract was cancelled a year later after objections by Nato.

The ships must be used only for carrying food, medicines, or fuel, must be crewed by civilians and not carry guns or electronic devices.

Trade unionist held in detention 11 years

Kuala Lumpur.—A trade unionist released after 11 years detention under Malaysia's security laws called on the Government to free all political detainees or put them on trial.

Mr Nada Rajah, aged 43, told a press conference that political prisoners were treated worse than criminals. He said he spent 21 hours a day in solitary confinement for the last four years of his detention.

Container stolen

Lagos. — A gang of armed robbers on a bogus Nigeria Airways bus forced their way on to the tarmac of Lagos airport and stole a complete container about to be hoisted on board a Sabena flight. The contents and value of the container were not immediately known.

Belgian jets collide

Brussels. — Two Belgian F16s collided at high altitude and crashed south of Rochefort in the Ardennes. One pilot ejected safely but the other is missing.

Reagan blunder on race forces a policy U-turn

From Peter David of "The Times Higher Educational Supplement", Washington, Jan 19

Acting swiftly to mend a breach with black civil rights organizations, President Reagan yesterday sent a Bill to Congress which would repeal a new policy on school segregation introduced by his Administration less than two weeks earlier.

The episode began 11 days ago when the Justice and Treasury Departments said they would be dropping a rule, imposed in 1970 by President Nixon, which denied charitable status and tax exemptions to private schools openly practising racial discrimination.

The measure had been approved by the White House and announced without fanfare. But it has rapidly grown into a major political blunder, unleashing ferocious criticism from veteran civil rights groups and forcing the President to issue a personal statement reaffirming his opposition to racialism and claiming that the Government's motives had been misunderstood.

In a statement issued four days after the new policy was announced, President Reagan said he remained "unalterably opposed" to racial discrimination in any form. He had agreed to change the 12-year-old tax policy only because it yielded excessive power to the Internal Revenue service.

"I would not knowingly contribute to any organization that supports racial discrimination. My record and the record of this Administration are clear on this point", he said.

"I am also opposed to administrative agencies exercising powers that the constitution assigns to the Congress. Such agencies, no matter how well-intentioned, cannot be allowed to govern by administrative fiat.

"That was the sole basis of the decision announced by the Treasury Department . . . I regret that there has been a misunderstanding of the purpose of the decision."

Clearly surprised by the strength of public reaction, the President concluded his statement with a promise to enact legislation restoring the very rules the Administration had just abandoned. But the new policy would remain in effect until Congress acted.

However, in a weekend press conference, the Rev Jesse Helms, a veteran black rights leader, said the distance between the White House and black America was now greater than it had been for 50 years. Mr Benjamin Hooks, director of the National Association for the Advancement of Coloured People, accused the President of "pandering to the worst racist attitudes".

Mr Reagan's inner cabinet has started a post-mortem to discover why the President was allowed to endorse a policy which has left the Administration legally and politically exposed.

In press interviews Mr Ed Meese, the White House counsellor, admitted that the issues had not been fully explained to the President. Nor had all the implications been reported to Mr James Baker, the White House chief of staff or to his deputy, Mr Michael Deaver.

President Reagan said yesterday that he had asked the Revenue Service to take no action on the new measure until Congress passed the Bill restoring the status quo.

Supreme Court overturns juvenile's death sentence

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington, Jan 19

The Supreme Court, in a decision which represents a victory for opponents of capital punishment, ruled by five votes to four today that courts must consider a defendant's age and emotional background when imposing the death penalty on a juvenile.

The court had considered the case of Monty Lee Eddings who was sentenced to death for fatally shooting an Oklahoma highway patrolman near Tulsa in 1977. Mr Eddings was aged 16 at the time.

The court overturned the sentence because it had been imposed without full consideration of certain mitigating evidence that might have pointed to life imprisonment as the appropriate sentence.

Led by Justice Lewis Powell, the court's majority stated that "when the defendant is 16 years old at the time of the offence, there can be no doubt that evidence of a turbulent family history, beatings by a harsh father and of severe emotional disturbance is particularly relevant".

Mr Justice Powell added:"We are not unaware of the extent to which minors engage increasingly in violent crime. Nor do we suggest an absence of legal responsiblity where crime is committed by a minor. We are concerned here only with the manner of the imposition of the untimate penalty: the death sentence imposed for the crime of murder upon an emotionally disturbed youth with a disturbed child's maturity."

A group of psychiatrists, psychologists and social workers had contended during the hearing that the death penalty for adolescents has inhumane punishment.

About 17 other young men are being held in "death rows" throughout the country convicted of murder or other capital offences carried out when they were under the age of 18.

Today's ruling, however, left unanswered the question whether juveniles can be sentenced to death. Justice Powell said the court had not ruled on whether in the light of contemporary standards the Eight Amendment's ban on cruel and unusual punishment forbids execution of a juvenile.

The ruling does not alter Mr Edding's conviction, but makes necessary a new sentencing procedure in which certain personal factors will have to be considered. It is possible that Mr Eddings could be sentenced to death once more.

Joining Justice Powell in the majority was Justice Sandra Day O'Connor, who was appointed by President Reagan last year, the first woman to sit on the Supreme Court.

Koivisto win a turning point

From Olli Kivinen, Helsinki, Jan 19

The stunning victory of Mr Mauno Koivisto, the Social Democratic Prime Minister, in Finland's presidential election was generally regarded today as the country's most important post war political turning point.

Mr Koivisto stood as his party's candidate, but he stayed aloof of the Social Democratic Party and won votes from all the other contending parties. He secured 43.3 per cent of the votes, which is unheard of in a closely contested poll. Usually the Social Democrats can win about 25 per cent of the popular vote.

With this landslide vote Mr Koivisto got 145 electors in the 301-strong Council of Electors. Although he is six short of the 151 electors needed for outright victory, his election to the presidency by the Council on January 26 appeared certain last night, when the Euro-communist wing of the Communist Party declared that it would support Mr Koivisto. Electors belonging to other parties also appear tempted to back Mr Koivisto instead of their own candidates.

Finland's complicated two-stage election system stipulates that if at a meeting of the Electoral council no candidate receives 151 or more votes in the first ballot, the electors must have a second round. If no majority candidate emerges at the third ballot then the top contender of the second round is selected for the presidency.

Mr Koivisto's victory does not spell any abrupt changes in Finnish politics. He has reiterated that he wants to continue Finland's present foreign policy based on neutrality and good relations with all neighbours, especially the Soviet Union. This is a consensus policy supported by all political parties.

In internal policies the possibility of the Mitterrand phenomenon being repeated in Finland is generally regarded as being remote. The presidential election result, though a personal triumph for Mr Koivisto, is not expected to help the Social Democrats very much in the parliamentary elections due to be held next year.

The country has been moving to the right, and the Communists' continued downhill slide means that the non-Socialist parties are not likely to lose their present dominant position in Parliament.

The Communists suffered a serious defeat in the presidential election. Mr Kalevi Koivisto, their candidate, received only 11 per cent of the vote compared to the Communists' 18.3 per cent showing in the 1978 presidential poll. Mr Koivisto actually secured 32 electors; of these the Euro-Communist majority of the party won 21, leaving the minority Stalinists with only 11. The Communist vote went clearly to Mr Koivisto.

The Stalinists had failed to win Soviet support for their bitter fight against Mr Koivisto. Moscow adopted a strictly neutral stand after it had learnt that President Urho Kekkonen would resign because of ill health.

Leading article, page 11

Moment of triumph: Mr Mauno Koivisto, with his wife, celebrating his election victory

Water maze: Engineers are dwarfed by pipes at a waterworks in Moscow. The total length of the plant's piping, at 4,650 miles is double the total length of Moscow's streets. The Moskva and Volga rivers supply the water.

Fears over ending of ETA truce

From Richard Wigg Madrid, Jan 19

A leading Basque left-wing politician today expressed alarm that the politico-military wing of ETA, the Basque separatist movement, might return to large scale terrorism after breaking its truce of almost a year by kidnapping the father of Señor Julio Iglesias, the singer.

While Señor Leopoldo Calo Sotelo, the Prime Minister, today was personally fêteing the policemen who early on Sunday rescued Dr Iglesias after 19 days in captivity, Señor Mario Onaindia warned Basques of the big risks involved for democracy in breaking the truce.

Senor Onaindia heads the Euskadiko Eskerra party, which has been closest hitherto to ETS's politico'military wing and helped bring about the truce immediately after last February's unsuccessful military coup shook the Basque country.

He was referring to the admission made to Basque media last night by a spokesman who said that ETS's politico-military wing has carried out the "arrest" of Dr Iglesias because of the organization's "permanent need of funds."

Dr Iglesias flew off to join his son in Miami today after giving Spain's police chiefs dinner last night in a famous Madrid restaurant. According to gossip columnists the bill, including famous "Vega Sicilia" wines, came to over £1,000. He chose that wine because, he said, he saw his kidnappers drinking it.

LLiege: A consignment of 500 revolvers has been stolen between Bayonne, south-west France, and Liège in Belgium and they could have found their way to the Basque guerrilla organization ETA, police said here. — Reuter..

Poland: Carrington's analysis

Why Russia fears Nato stand

By David Cross

There was no doubt that the Soviet Union was "very worried" about Western reaction to the imposition of martial law in Poland, Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary, said yesterday.

In a forceful defence of Western policy towards the Polish crisis Lord Carrington said that the very fact that Nato foreign ministers met in Brussles last week induced the Polish martial law authorities to lift censorship on Western reporters and to meet Archbishop Jozef Glemp, the head of the Roman Catholic Church.

The outcome of the Nato meeting was to send an important signal to Moscow that if it went any further in Poland, "certain other things will happen". There could well be a "total failure" of détente, the suspension of East-West arms talks and a cancellation of American grain deals with the Soviet Union.

The Foreign Secretary rejected suggestions from members of the committee that the Polish crisis had led to another rift in the Western alliance. The agreement by Nato and EEC member states to withhold further credits to Poland and to refuse to discuss the rescheduling of Polish debts to the West were "very considerable sanctions, in the widest sense of that word", Lord Carrington said.

The Foreign Secretary added that the sanctions would remain in force until such time that the Polish authorities met the three conditions laid down by the West — the lifting of martial law, the release of all detainees, and the resumption of the dialogue between the Government and the church and Solidarity, the suspended independent trade union movement. It was now up to Warsaw to deliver these three requirements and the West would then be prepared to review the situation.

Lord Carrington described the last 18 months of Polish moves towards democracy as "the beginning of a rebellion against a totalitarian regime. What we have seen since December 13 (when the state of emergency was declared) has been the repression of that".

Now the West was telling Warsaw that the dialogue must be allowed to continue without a solution being imposed either from outside or by a totalitarian government.

Taking issue with the suggestion that the West would abandon further action against Poland or the Soviet Union, Lord Carrington said that Nato officials responsible for economic affairs would be meeting in Brussels on Saturday, or next Tuesday, to discuss various sanctions against Moscow. These would be similar to those already announced by President Reagan in Washington.

Officials in Whitehall said that the forthcoming meeting was unlikely to be a final decision-taking session.

Poland: Comecon scrutiny

East Europe counts cost of crisis

From Michael Binyon, Moscow, Jan 19

Officials from the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (Comecon), the Soviet trading block, began talks here today that will be dominated by the economic disruption the Polish crisis has caused in Eastern Europe and the bleak outlook for the coming year.

The meeting, one of four regular sessions held each year, is not expected to take any emergency decisions on aid to Poland or give a direct response to the American sanctions against Warsaw and Moscow.

But these questions must be taken into account as the 10 member countries — the Warsaw Pact nations together with Vietnam, Mongolia and Cuba — look at their long-term plans for economic integration, energy reserves and multinational construction projects over the next five years.

Poland has had serious repercussions on all these. Shortfalls in Polish coal deliveries have exacerbated the energy crisis affecting member states; the increased aid East Europeans have been induced to give Poland has put a strain on their own economies; and. Poland's virtual bankruptcy has made Western banks and governments wary of granting further credit to any communist country, especially those which — like Romania — are already deeply in debt. For most Comecon members the past year has been difficult, but the future looks more precarious.

One problem is that Comecon is dominated by the Soviet Union, both politically and economically. The Soviet economy is now suffering from low growth, A rigid planning system and the need to export raw materials, especially fuel, to the West to earn hard currency.

Soviet oil accounts for 90 per cent of Comecon's supplies, but until 1985 deliveries have been pegged to the 1980 level of 1.6 million barrels a day. The cutback in Polish coal exports means that East Europeans, now having to pay almost the world market price for Soviet oil and waiting for an ambitious nuclear programme to come on stream, will suffer a serious energy shortage for some years.

The Soviet Union is pressing for the integration of the economies of the block — formally agreed in 1971 — as much for political as economic reasons. The Romanian example is significant. As the country's economic problems grow, Bucharest's once vaunted independent foreign policy has been trimmed to chime in with it's Russian patron.

While pressing for integration, however, the Russians are wary of reform. President Brezhnev praised Hungary's agricultural successes at the party congress, but the Polish collapse has halted attempts to take such bold steps elsewhere. Moscow is ever fearful that changes in the economic system, the basis of communism, will spill over into the political arena.

The Russians have explicitly warned their partners not to repeat Poland's mistakes: Mr Brezhnev said last year it would be a mistake for a communist country to run up large debts,

Although the Russians are themselves indebted to the West, they are cutting back imports, especially of technology, and increasing gold sales.

Ideally, the Russians have striven for autarky. Comecon allows this restricting principle to be broadened while keeping trade within the socialist family. Comecon wants each country to specialize in a particular economic field to avoid overlap. But here the Soviet vision conflicts with East European desires for greater economic independence.

Poland: The courts

Activist given mild sentence

From Roger Boyes, Warsaw, Jan 19

A Polish court today sentenced a Solidarity activist to a two year suspended jail term for leading a strike at a nuclear research centre. Mr Andrzej Wisnewski, an engineer, was also fined 20,000 zloties (£1,300), ordered to pay 3,000 zloties to charity and to pay the court costs.

Despite the heavy fine, the sentence is relatively mild for a Solidarity activist involved in strike actions in the week following the imposition of martial law. Other activists accused of organizing strikes have received sentences of up to seven years with no right of appeal.

The court may well have been infuenced by the experience of the Huta Warszawa trial, when three men were accused of organizing strike action at the Huta Warszawa steel works on Dec 14 and 15. Two of the men, Solidarity members, were acquitted because it proved to be impossible to distinguish between spontaneous protest actios and organized strike.

At Mr Widnewski's trial this too proved to be the main defence case, and charges of strike organizing had to be dropped. Instead he was found guilty of the much milder hcarge of managing a strike.

Several witnesses testified that Mr Wisnewski had appealed for calm when riot police came in to break up the strike, which involved only a fraction of the total 700 workforce. Other mitigating factors appeared to be that the strike was against internment and not martial law as such, and that Mr Wisnewski had a record of good behaviour in the research centre.

However, the trial — which was held in a normal and not a summary court — yielded some interesting facts about the scope of Solidarity's organization in the scientific and intellectual community. Even though this research centre ranks as one of the most secret in Poland, 600 out of the 700 workers were Solidarity members.

It is by no means clear whether the authorities will be able to dismiss specialist workers who are also Solidarity members and refuse to renounce the union. Many scientists at nuclear research centres are obviously difficult to replace.

Syrians fire missiles at Israeli jets

From Edward Mortimer Beirut, Jan 19

Syrian troops in Lebanon today fired Soviet-made Sam 6 missiles at overflying Israeli jets for the first time since the crisis over Syria's installation of the missiles last April. But both Syria and Israel seemed willing to pretend the incident had not happened rather than risk its escalation into a new Middle East war.

Reliable Lebanese and diplomatic sources reported the firing of two missiles from the Syrian-occupied Bekaa Valley, between Beirut and Damascus, shortly before midday, at five Israeli aircraft. Both missed, as did Palestinian anti-aircraft fire directed at three of the aircraft which turned westwards over Beirut. The other two contined northwards.

Israel confirmed the overflight but said that no missiles had been fired at the aircraft, according to reports from the pilots. Syrian radio ignored the incident, mentioning only that Israeli aircraft had flown over Beirut.

Israeli jets regularly overfly Lebanese territory, and Israel insists this is necessary in order to have early warning of any attack by Palestinian forces based in Lebanon. But it is believed that today's flight was the first over the Bekaa valley since the ceasefire between Israel and the Palestinians last July.



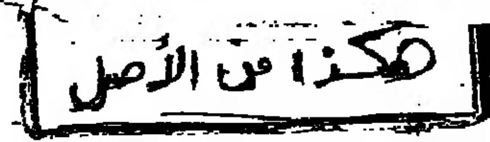
Sharon in Cairo talks

Cairo, Jan 19. — Mr Ariel Sharon, Israel's Defence Minister, today discussed the final withdrawal of Israeli troops from the Sinai peninsula next April with President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt. The hour-long meeting at the Presidential Palace here was the first between an Israeli Cabinet minister and Mr Mubarak since he became President after the assassination of President Sadat in October.

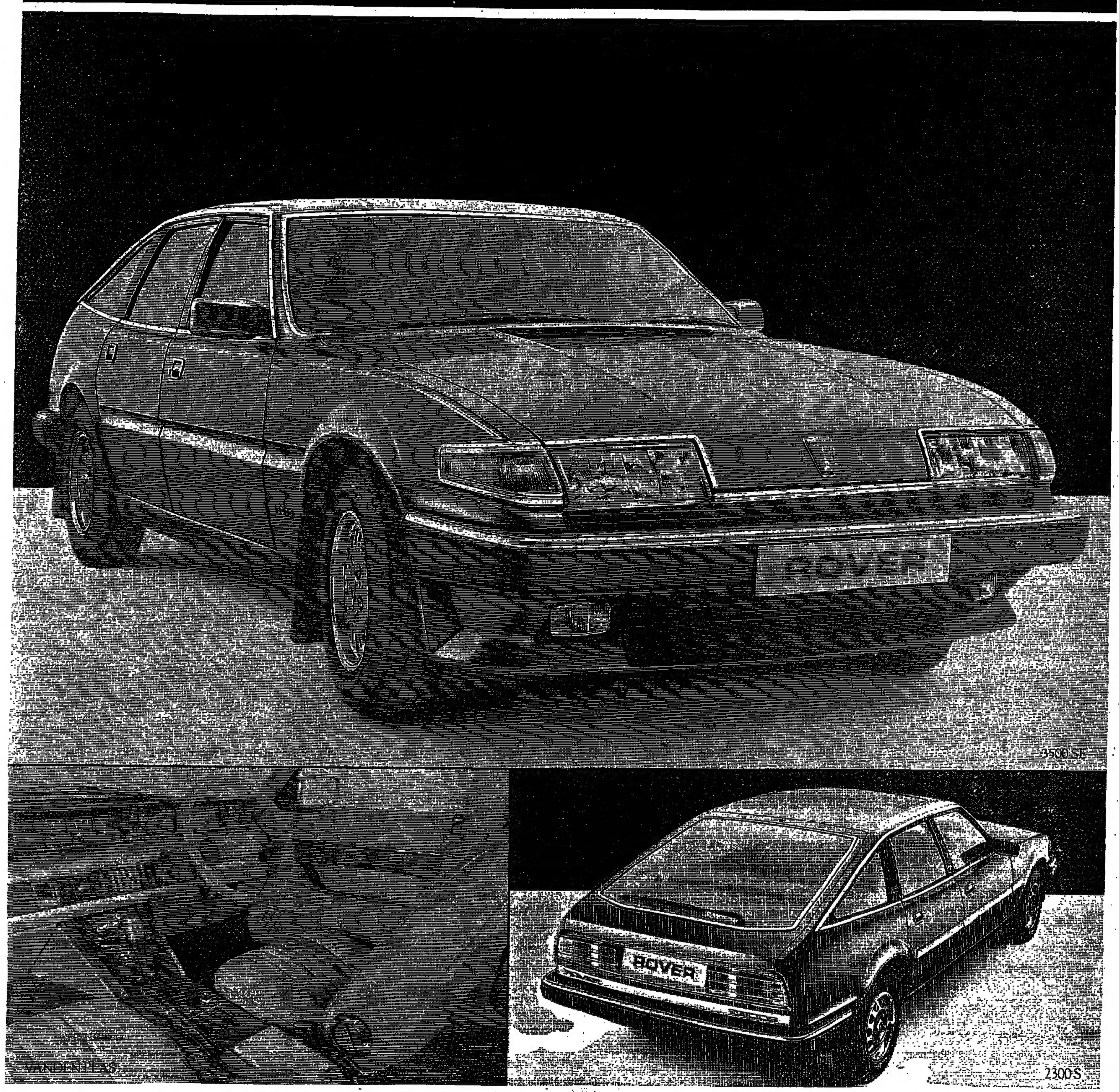
Their discussions preceded a final session of talks with Mr Kamal Hassan Ali, the Egyptian Foreign Minister, at which the two sides said they would complete the details of the withdrawal. Mr Sharon is here for three days of talks to settle outstanding problems about the evacuation from Sinai. An Israeli official said that details outstanding after today's talks would be dealt with by technical committees.

Yesterday, Mr Ali and Mr Sharon said they had resolved the main issues, identified as the dismantling of Israeli settlements; compensation for various installations; whether to station troops from a multi-national peacekeeping force on two islands at the head of the Gulf of Adaba; and demarcation of the frontier in the area of Rafah on the Mediterranean, and Tabah, a coral reef resort in the Gulf of Aqaba.

Israel is withdrawing from Sinai as part of the Camp David peace agreement. Mr Sharon described the present talks as "very fruitful."



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Thames Valley police questioning the woman who said she had been raped

What rape tells us about 'predatory' view of women

By staff reporters in London, New York and Paris

Despite the furore raised by the recent fine on a rapist, followed by Monday's BBC film of police grilling a woman victim, Britain is not especially lenient on rapists. In terms of the severity of its sentences, we are somewhere between the Scandinavians who are very severe and the Dutch who are lenient. We are roughly similar to the English-speaking and the European countries, according to Professor Terence Morris, a criminologist with the London School of Economics.

But *The Times*, inquiry yesterday did suggest that Britain is a long way behind the United States, Germany and Sweden, in the way suspected rape victims are treated. That seems to be realized officially for all *chief constables* are now to receive a reminder from the Home Office on the treatment of rape victims.

Six years ago a Home Office advisory committee on the law on rape headed by Mrs Justice Heilbron noted that: "Complainants vary widely from the angry and resentful to the stunned and deeply distressed, but all expect help and many are probably reluctant to complain. . . . Tactful and sympathetic interrogation is necessary. Experience and sympathy in the interrogator are more important than his or her sex."

In 1976 the Home Office issued guidance based on that note. Yesterday it announced that the guidance is to be repeated with some elaboration in the hope that what television viewers watched in Monday's 40 minute *Police* programme can be avoided.

For viewers saw Thames Valley detectives aggressively question a woman complainant, ask for details of her sex life, accuse her of lying and use crude language.

It is understood that the Home Office guidance will also point out that if a case goes to court women do not have to give details of their sex life unless the judge *orders them to. In the police* film the Thames detectives suggested to the woman that she might face a very difficult ordeal in court with the *implication* that her sex *life* would have to be discussed.

There are no comparitive international studies of rape sentencing, according to Professor Morris, but the trends do seem clear. In Denmark, rapists are often *offered reduced sentences in* return for agreeing to the operation, which is castration, while *in* Sweden maximum security imprisonment *is the* norm.

The Dutch, by contrast, strive for non-custodial sentences as a matter of national policy in virtually all criminal cases where severe psychopathology is not established. Holland is "the only country in the Western world" to take that approach to rape, said Professor Morris.

What struck him most forcefully in America studies of rape, however, was the universality of the victim's experience: hostility and suspicion from the police, "exactly what rape victims here have been saying for years". Those "astonishing similarities" showed something, he thought about the West's "predatory attitude" towards women.

Under *the French* penal code prison sentences for rape are 5 *to* 10 years, unless weapons or particularly vulnerable persons are involved, *when the sentence is from 10* to 20 years. In Britain over the past decade around 17 per cent of reported rapists have been sentenced to up to 2 years, around half of them to between two and four years, and 26 per cent to four to seven years.

In the United States where there is no brutality the judge is likely to hand down a suspended sentence. There is no typical sentence and the individual judge takes into account many variables. Sentences range up to 25 years. The latest figures from France show that in 1979, 435 rapists were given prison sentences, out of around 1,700 cases brought to the courts.

Another leading criminologist, a woman, emphasized that the Americans, if similar in sentencing, had a distinct *lead in counselling. "Here it* is the attitude of the investigating officers that have to be changed. Police in the States do have specially trained teams of men and women officers. We are only just beginning to think on *these lines."*

Mr James Jardine, chairman of the Police federation, agreed. He thought the problem shown in the programme could be allayed by using more women officers. Sex equality legislation had integrated them into the service and lost their expertise.

Thames Valley had said it may follow the example of several other forces in Britain and use police women in special units.

All day yesterday Britain's relatively few Rape crises centres, there are 20 were flooded with telephone calls from women angry at what they had seen on the television programme. In addition Thames Valley had more than 200 calls and the BBC about 70.

Rape crisis centres are run by women to assist victims. The Highgate centre, which covers the whole of London had 881, compared with 689 the year before. Only a quarter of those who called had also made a complaint to the police.

Anything you say may be taken down and disbelieved...

Calman

A *spokesman said:* "There are about 1,200 cases of rape reported for the whole country. Of these only about half are proceeded against, and *the number of convictions is* only about 300." She added that the BBC programme was a painful programme to watch. "It is what we are hearing all the time. A woman is put through all that. It indicates why so few cases are reported."

Birmingham *rape crisis* centre, the only 24-hour service outside London, reported that, several women who telephoned yesterday *had volunteered to* work at the centre. Others said they had experienced similar treatment when they went to complain to the police of *rape or sexual harassment.*

Of an 83 sample cases the centre recorded in the 12 months after October 1979, 45 had first been to the police before the centre and 33 did not report their case to the police. In the following year 43 of 99 cases failed to complain to the police.

The reason attributed to the level of formal complaints were many women's reluctance to face police questiioning and *an internal* examination, often by a male police surgeon. Several had also been threatened with retaliation by the attacker if they reported *the case or* simply did not want anyone to know of the assault.

"Not everyone has had a bad time with the police and quite a few women *have no* complaints", the centre added. "But overall there is a feeling of dissatisfaction, especially over the amount of time women may have to spend in the police station, sometimes up to 12 hours, and the fact they may be asked very personal questions, even about their sexual history."

She said the Birmingham Rape Crisis Centre had received about 500 calls in the past 15 months from women complaining of all forms of sexual assault. But a policeman had told her that the average conviction rate in rape cases was one in 10.

Newcastle, which also received angry calls yesterday, said in its experience only one oin four women victims who contacted them reported to the police. The number of calls had increased in recent *months.*

How do the rape centre reports square with such research as there is? Dr Richard Wright, of the Institute of Criminology at Cambridge University, says that research studies vary in their estimates, from saying one rape in two is reported, to saying that only one case in a hundred is reported. He said: "Most criminologists would agree that rape is an unreported crime compared with burglary which is over-reported." In his own research in six English counties he found that the police "obviously *do not* believe a great number of the complaints made." The police files he had investigated showed in 20 per cent of cases victims were not *believed.*

Dr Wright's study indentified the social characteristics of rapists and rape victims. He found that 60 per cent *knew each other before the* rape; that the majority of both came from the working class; that rapists tended to be young, and to have a record of other crimes, but no previous record of sexual offences.

Research in West Germany and Sweden into the police interrogation of suspected victims of sexual molestation shows the direct opposite of the conculusion reached by *the police in the film.* Mr Ray Bull, senior lecturerer in psychology at North east London Polytechnic, who spcialises in witness psychology, said: "The research shows that victims who were found to have been telling the truth did give a lot of irrelevent detail. Those found to have been lying often gave a lot of hard factual detail." Distress is not always shown overtly: "The factual filing *system is* often locked by emotion".

The research has led to changes in German police procedure. The police are encouraged to let the victim describe the events in her own words. "Police should not start stronger interrogation until they have the full story and some time has elapsed", Mr Bull said. "It is easy to confuse witnesses by putting things in their minds *so soon after an emotionally* disturbing event."

Mr Tony Black, clinical psychologist at Broadmoor, took up the point that the woman in the programme had a history of mental disorder. "Speaking as someone who interviews people with such histories I would not have gone about it that way. It could have been put to her without piling on the agony. The fact that she did not react in an emotional way did not mean she was fabricating. As a former depressed person she might try and separate herself from *emotional distress."*

Mr Barry Irving, director of studies at the Police Foundation, who carried out two years' research on police interrogation for the Royal Commission on Criminal Procedure, said he had seen similar interviews to the one shown on BBC television but that they had to be placed in context. "I was struck how genuinely authentic it was, but I was also aware of what you miss by taking something like that out of context.

The police had to handle a number of cases in which false evidence was given. There was always a danger therfore that someone would not be taken seriously and would not get a fair hearing.

But at the end of a day in which the Prime Minister herself declared in the Commons that she shared MPs' concern about sentencing and police methods, a consensus did seem to have emerged that police officers had not done the job required and that women needed to be treated more sympathetically.

And on sentencing Mr Robin Maxwell-Hyslop, Conservative MP for Tiverton, stepped forward with a Private Members' Bill to require the courts to pass a custodial sentence of not less than 2 years on any man convicted of rape, which Mrs Thatcher agreed was an odious crime. He rapidly gathered support from Labour and Conservative members.

Whitehall portrait: Department of the Environment

Tarzan tames his jungle

In the week that Michael Heseltine asks Parliament once again for new powers to control local government spending, **David Walker and Bernard Donoughue** *look at his reign as Secretary of State at the huge Department of the Environment.*



Michael Heseltine: a managerial ethos.

When Churchill sent Harold Macmillan to the Ministry of Local Government and Planning in 1951, he said it was a gamble. "It will make or mar your political career. But every humble home will bless your name if you succeed."

Macmillan built houses. He also shook up his civil servants and transformed the functional basis of his Ministry. It became the Ministry of Housing and Local Government.

Michael Heseltine, sent unwilling by Mrs Thatcher to the old Ministry's successor, the Department of the Environment, was given no brief to build. He has been fighting hard in Cabinet for the devastated construction industry; his own controversial creations, the urban development corporations for London and Liverpool, have already broken sods and poured concrete. But housing *starts are at a post-war low* and DoE officials responsible for house-building refer to their work as "90 per cent damage limitation."

On the municipal front, the ratepayers, the Tories' traditional friends, have yet to bless Mr Heseltine's name. But still his career has not *been* marred, and may yet be made by what has been happening within and around the DoE.

His rhetorical battle for cost-effectiveness in Whitehall and in town and county halls has begun to educate and influence all but the most incorrigible Labour high-spenders. Environment Secretaries before him have all said the party was over; Mr Heseltine seems at last to be believed.

Heseltinism is changing the shape of the DoE slimming 15 per cent of total staff between April 1979 and *November last. Tight* management has arrived in the shape of his Management Information System (MINIS) and the civil servants like it.

Probably most important, Mr Heseltine, helped by the pressure of political and economic circumstance in recent years, has refashioned the role of the DoE. In effect it is a new ministry, one central to the political economy of the modern welfare *state*, akin in its *sphere* to the Treasury in the wider world: a ministry of local government finance.

Two examples illustrate the nature of the department's transformation. One was visible to anyone standing on the corner of Parliament Square one day last month. A procession of middle-class mums, placard-waving teachers, children out of school and all the usual flotsam of London political demonstrations wound its way to Westminster to lobby against school cuts, and for the preservation of the Inner *London* Education Authority.

But the chants of these educational protestors did not concern the Secretary of State for Education. The day's political hate figure was Michael Heseltine. It is evidence of the central place the DoE now occupies that its abstruse Local Government Finance Bill of last autumn should have mobilized the Ilea's political shock troops.

The *other example is of the* DoE's importance at the heart of the public expenditure process. A secret Cabinet committee code-named *MISC 21* and chaired by Mr William Whitelaw, sat early last autumn, as every year, to cost various policy assumptions. The DoE's arithmetic preoccupied it. One of DoE's brightest deputy secretaries, Mr Terry Heiser, often steals the show by his mastery of the rate support grant figures — complex calculations that have become one of the great annual feasts of the political-economic calendar.

The department that Mr Heseltine has refocused, of course, retains all its great array of functions: "a loose, baggy, monster", in the words of one official, that swallowed up a host of ancient and modern responsibilities when it was created by the Heath Government.

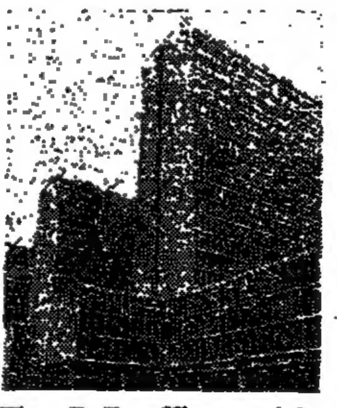
DoE is the inheritor of the old Office of Works and so employs the Beefeaters who parade at the Tower of London. It polices Stonehenge. The DoE's own tower block bearing down on Marsham Street is no recommendation, but the department has important aesthetic responsibilities. Within the 20,000-strong empire are professional planners (now with a jaded, dated air about them); engineers; and pol*lution specialists*. DoE does water, nuclear waste, and rural life. Poor Mr Heseltine was landed with the snow; DoE is a weather department and *covers sport too.*

But its essences are elsewhere. Once it covered the green fields of Hertfordshire, Northamptonshire, Buckinghamshire and Essex with new towns run by corporations completely subordinate to a DoE directorate. An important segment of the department's rising civil servants joined it in the 1960s when the new town and reconstructionist idea was rampant. In conversation now they do not seem to have lost that optimistic belief that a well-built environment can make men good.

Sense of crisis teamwork

Yet some of those same civil servants caught up last summer in the response to Toxteth did seem to embody a departmental spirit. During the extraordinary fortnight spent on Merseyside by Mr Heseltine, Mr Peter Harrop, the Second Permanent Secretary, and other officials, a visitor to their temporary headquarters high above the River Mersey in the Royal Liver Building could not help but be impressed by the sense of crisis teamwork, of common departmental aims.

These have to do, first, with the belief that there is a built, *"environmental"* element in welfare state provision. That, crudely put, the louts rioting on Parliament Street might have behaved *differently* if their homes had been differently built, repaired (or, the current conviction of ministers and officials, better managed by the local council).



The DoE offices, nicknamed the 'toast-rack'.

The second departmental aim is one hotly disputed by the many critics of DoE's ministers and civil servants in local government. The DoE's essence, according to a general agreement among senior officials, is its relationship with the 450 proud and completely subordinate local councils.

At its most neutral (the phrase comes from Mr George Moseley, Permanent Secretary) here is one level of public administration in conversation with another. More racily, the DoE is *Whitehall's shopfront* with councils.

Both officials and ministers are unhappy with the suggestion that DoE is some kind of advocate for councils in the courts of Whitehall. Not councils' interest, Mr Tom King, the minister in Mr Heseltine's closely-knit team, who has responsibility for local government said, but councils' "best interests" are what DoE has at heart. The phrase is telling. In reality, DoE's role is to supervise and interdict.

This role of overlord is best seen in the DoE's seven *regional* offices. It sends senior civil servants — of Under Secretary rank — out to the provinces as regional directors and they are undoubtedly powers in the land. Mr David Pickup, now in charge of housing finance, was recently in charge of the North-east region. He does not look like a district commissioner. But where councils failed in their responsibilities, he commented, "intervention" by the regional office becomes necessary.

Allegations about "intervention" have been at the heart of the propaganda war that has been waged as the finanacial strategy of the present Government has hit councils. But to attribute to DoE officials motives of bureaucratic aggrandisement (which both councillors and their officials often do) is naive.

Mr Heiser, the arch-demon in many municipal scenarios, says the mere idea of central officials taking responsibility for endless local decisions and *all* the minutiae of municipal corporatism fills him with horror.

Powers in the land

What has gone wrong since 1979 *is explained* partly by the nature of DOE's inevitable relationship with councils. It naturally works according to formulae, general *equations that obviate* the need for 450 different sets of calculations and assessments.

But the Conservatives came to power intent on redressing what they claimed were political imbalances: between the Tory counties and the Labour cities; between the few undeniably profligate (and Labour) councils and the many reasonably well run authorities.

DoE officials did not, in May 1979, open their bottom drawers and pull out well-laid plans. "To think of chaps producing ready-made plans *for this Secretary of State is* nonsense," said one.

What they did do — without conspicuous success — was to try to accommodate the new, essentially partisan political aims within a neutral administrative envelope (the new "Block Grant" *system*). At the same time DoE as a surrogate Treasury imported the policy of treating all council expenditure as "public expenditure" under *the same macro-economic* category and set about reducing the total. The result was a political mess.

A low point came last autumn. Mr Geoffrey Chipperfield, a haughty, old-style *official* entrusted with the drafting of a latest attempt to *clamp down on* "high-spending" councils, failed apparently to advise also of the profound political and constitutional difficulties of such a step.

Following a successful *experiment* at Coventry, the idea of referenda as a prerequisite for rates increases was written into the Local Government Finance Bill during the summer Parliamentary recess — a time when Mr Heseltine (who showed an uncharacteristic lack of political sensitivity during the episode) was deprived of feed-back from MPs. *The Bill* foundered when Parliament reassembled.

It is noteworthy that during and since the debacle of the Local Government Finance Bill, Mr Heiser has begun a series of tours of the town halls, not so much to build bridges as to sharpen the DoE's intelligence network that had let them down.

Despite the controversy, the parliamentary setbacks, and despite the cuts, the DoE's officials seem, at present, well-motivated, even cheerful. This has much to do with the feeling that Mr Heseltine's period at the department has been successful as well as exciting and might just "make" him in the *Macmillan sense.*

Since May 1979 he has introduced a strikingly personal note into the management of the DoE. His business career has left him, as a political administrator, with a strong managerial ethos. Aided by MINIS he has become a kind of super executive in the department. Officials have liked and readily responded to his style even when the objective has been cutting *civil service* numbers.

His Management Information System has, simply, to do with knowing who does what and — as the system evolves — at what cost. It has to do with simple information, based on a sense of *value for money, but novel* in Whitehall, and *in* other tracts of the public sector. If he could get similar systems and principles operating in Britain's town *halls he would* achieve more than any other minister in making a success of this Government's public expenditure policies. He would then feel even better qualified to follow Harold Macmillan's career path, through the Treasury to No 10.

The major directorates of the Department of the Environment

● **Planning, New Towns and Inner Areas**
Town and country planning; the new urban development corporations and enterprise zones; partnership arrangements between the DoE and inner city councils; post-Toxteth policies

● **Regional Organisation, Conservation, Sport, Recreation and Rural Affairs**
Greater London; ancient monuments and historic buildings; the Countryside Commission; footpaths; endangered species; licensing of zoos; the Sports Council; crowd behaviour

● **Environmental Protection**
The regional water authorities; supply and treatment of water; river quality; the condition of British oysters; disposal of radioactive waste and toxic substances

● **Housing**
Sale of council houses; council tenants' rights; rent rebates; the Housing Corporation; the national mobility scheme; housing the elderly and disabled

● ***Finance***
Block grant to local councils, control of council spending; value for money in local government; auditing; rates

How many staff?

	1979	1981	%
Department of the Environment (central directorates)	11,594	9,828	−15.2
Local councils in England and Wales	2,104,080	2,014,521	−4.2

Local Authority Spending in England (constant November 1979 prices)

	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	Planned 1980-81
Current	13,332	13,720	14,079	13,569
Capital	4,120	3,552	3,535	2,778
Total	17,452	17,272	17,614	16,347

Women build Delhi's new masterpiece

A woman drops from the line of skinny labourers bearing mounds of wet concrete in baskets on their heads. She retrieves her scrap of a baby from the ragged children *babyminding in the dust, squats* near the clanking concrete mixer and draws the child to her breast. After a while she wipes his face, hands him back and returns to the *relentless rhythm of the line*; for a few rupees a day and the greater glory of India.

There are thousands like her in Delhi today. An army of more than *100,000 labourers is* taking part in the Indian capital's extraordinary convulsion, the greatest building operation since the imperial masterpiece of New Delhi was grafted to the *ancient city between 1911* and 1938.

Labourers work day and night building stadiums, apartment blocks, hotels, roads and fly-overs for the 1982 *Asian* games in November.

When work is over they return to the rough huts and torn tents in one of the dirty, overcrowded and unhealthy workers' camps which dot the city.

There are cranes, bulldozers, piledrivers, mixers and other machines, but a large part of India's prestige project is being built by muscle power and bare hands. When the Asiad work is completed it will be a monument to Indian labour.

Critics say it will also be a monument to Indian vanity. They complain that the country's priorities are obvious, that the labourers themselves, living in *hideous shacks*, with poor or nonexistent medical care and dirty water supply, show only too clearly where India should be investing.

Defenders of the project say prestige is important and that the work is a welcome development boost for Delhi and the provider of much needed employment.

No-one can say how much the Asiad and associated construction will cost. The figures are too slippery. But it seems it could be anywhere between £100m and £400m.

Mrs Indira Gandhi, the Prime *Minister*, has said candidly that the price "seems a bit steep" and that if she had the choice today she might not have agreed to India's staging of the Asiad "We were not aware of the state of affairs we had inherited."

But the concrete is being cast. Ingenuity; determination and hard work are the keys in the race to ensure that everything will be ready for Mrs Gandhi to open the 15-day games on November 19, her 65th birthday.

Critics say the building *work* started too late and they have expressed reservations about building standards. The recent collapse of a road bridge under construction led a newspaper to voice concern at "the possible consequences of erecting massive structures at breakneck speed . . . at this rate there will be hell to pay."

Earlier, concern about the design of the roof of the indoor swimming stadium led the authorities to call for expert opinion. The judgment was that the roof might collapse. The stadium is now and open-air *one.*

The authorities have constantly asserted that no corners are being cut, that there is no compromise on standards of construction and *materials.*

Meanwhile, the labourers, men and women, file endlessly up and down on the construction sites with their loads of cement, bricks and *rubble, while their children* patiently mind the babies.

Most workers are migrants drawn from the countryside by the prospect of a long spell of work. Many get about £3.30 a week after giving some of their pay to the overseers who recruit and bring them to Delhi.

A survey by a civil rights group in the capital says that many workers are paid less than the legal minimum, have poor water and medical facilities and live, vulnerable to disease, in hovels and shacks, while contractors break safety codes and labour laws with impunity.

Trevor Fishlock



Women labourers on a bridge at the Asian Games stadium

هكذا من الأصل

Television

Carter's last stand

The largest financial deal in history, $8,000m in gold and securities to be transferred from the United States to the Bank of England and subsequently, less debts, to Iran and, at the last moment, it is all in the hands of a typist who cannot read English. It is the kind of predicament only reality can produce and it was one of the many elements that made BBC 1's 444 Days and Counting, a compelling, almost incredible piece of television last night.

Most of the action was in President Carter's office, which he was under notice to quit in five hours' time. He had hopes of completing the transfer and having the 52 hostages who had spent 444 days in captivity released during his term of office. It was not to be. No rituals are more inexorable than those concerned with money, as anyone who has tried to get traveller's cheques quickly knows.

In the Oval Office, President Carter, changing from jumper to jacket and back again, telling Rosalynn how things were, on and off the phone, exchanging small talk with a squad of advisers, all eager to help and helpless. When Carter's National Security Adviser, Zbigniew Brzezinski, started to measure flying distances on the globe, it was obvious that the great god techology was sitting this one out.

A lone television cameraman, Rolfe Tessem, filmed it all, while the shutters of still cameras slurred in envy. It was an example of wide-open government to amaze posterity.

The Bank of England came in for some stick early on. "We would like to know from the Bank of England", said Carter, "why they have held up our hostages an extra 15 minutes." Well they had not and how dare he? Kit McMahon, deputy bank governor, quite understood the tension, but he explained to Margaret Jay, collecting reminiscences of the day, how technical discussion about the value of gold and securities had gone on until the last moment; how, even when that was done, the form of the necessary certificate had to be agreed . . . then there was that typist.

There was another kind of tension in BBC 1's Play for Today, Under The Skin, Janey Preger's mordant look at the disruptive effect of feminist ideas on women's lives. Frances Tomelty was the fashion editor, feminist but not prepared to dress down for it, Barbara Rosenblat the woman who was, Jacqueline Tong the mother whose problems did not seem to come from feminism and who was last seen taking a lethal dose of pills.

It was well written, well acted, especially by Bill Nighy as the idiot fashion photographer, and confirmed my belief that it is best to approach women in boiler suits or ponchos with caution.

Arena, BBC 2, gave us a hymn to the Cortina, now nearly 20 years old, on its way out, and for most of its years the ultimate ambition — in conjunction with a sheepskin coat — for so many road reps. It was imaginative at times almost to surrealism, was produced by Alan Yentob and directed by Nigel Finch, and, of course, did the Ford Motor Company no harm, though it might have caused them a worry or two about the Cortina's successor.

The Cortina's successor on BBC 2 was Beardsley and his work, a brilliant little documentary written and produced by John Selwyn Gilbert, whose play, Aubrey, will be on the same channel on Friday.

I do not know why Tuesday tends to be so beloved of programmers — maybe they could spread a little happiness — but the marvellously illustrated story with nearly all original drawings, was a graphic treasure.

In addition to the drawings, there was Brigid Brophy to reflect on his infantile sexuality, Brian Reade and Ralph Steadman to observe his innovative and still not entirely understood techniques, and a consultant



Steadman: observing

psychiatrist to speculate on his transvestite impulse.

Beardsley, who died after a fevered life at 25, had more than his fair share of the ills that flesh and mind can be heir to. How paradoxical that this "monstrous orchid", as Wilde aptly if unkindly called him, should produce from such a ferment, so extravagant a talent which *The Times*, nodding then, saw as "repulsive and unintelligible."

Dennis Hackett

Interview

Victoria Wood: leaving the one-liners behind

Victoria Wood is hoping her new comedy series for Granada will get the one-line gags out of her system. She also hopes going on the road with her husband will make him famous. And after all that she might settle down to write a new play in the autumn to follow up her three previous television triumphs. She spoke to Bryan Appleyard about the problems of being able to do only one thing at a time.

The lady who brought you *coq au vin* as love in a lorry is worried about the ease with which she churns out one-liners. The same lady, who also wrote "I wanna be fourteen again", wants to write a great song and to be able to invest lines like "pass the mustard" with real meaning.

She is, of course, Victoria Wood, who ambled drily back to our television screens last Sunday with a five-show series of *Wood and Walters*, another alliance with Julie Walters. After that she goes on the road with The Great Soprendo, otherwise her magician husband Geoff Durham, with their show *Funny Turns* which reaches the West End in April. All of which means that Miss Wood, who sadly admits she can do only one thing at a time, has not been writing any plays, a significant loss for anybody who saw *Talent*, *Nearly a Happy Ending* or *Happy Since I Met You* on television or *Good Fun* on stage. But there is hope.

"I think I'll lock myself away and write a stage play in the autumn, "she told me." With my last stage play I think I got a bit clever. I'll try something simpler this time. I need to develop my craftsmanship. One-liners are easy, getting a gag from the rhythm of words, but making sense of a line like 'pass the mustard' is difficult. I don't think I'm very good at that".

At 28, there is clearly time. Yet even if the mustard remains infuriatingly meaningless, a thick pragmatic streak in her make-up tells her she can always fall back on her one-liners and her performing. For now, she hopes the television series has got the gags out of her system and three autumn months should result in a play. Pragmatism emerges again with the husband-and-wife show which she sees as developing Soprendo's career so that, between them they should achieve something like steady earnings. She has even accepted the possibility that she might have to leave her beloved Morecambe.

Peter Akehurst



Victoria Wood at Brown's: "I've been a woman and I'm one half of a couple."

Behind all this lies an uncertainty stemming from the structure of her career. Having won the television talent contest *New Faces*, she appeared on *That's Life*, a largely unhappy memory, but really did nothing for three years until the play *Talent* had the word genius being carelessly thrown around.

"I feel so guilty about those three years. I signed up and did nothing. People saw me on *That's Life* and thought that was fine but they didn't actually want me to do that anywhere else". But the plays resulted in a higher-brow brand of celebrity, though both she and her audience still have some difficulty identifying where she stands in the cultural class-structure.

Further uncertainty arises from the death of Peter Eckersley, the producer of all her television work and who should have produced this new series. "He had lots of ideas for the series . . . but he never told me what they were. His value to me was inestimable. He had a marvellous eye for what was unnecessary and great attention to detail. He had liked the first material for the series but never saw any of the other stuff."

Her need for a strong injection of critical talent is still being fulfilled by Julie Walters — "She makes me laugh and she's good at her job, she's got great technique". In a sense it was a partnership that matured with *Happy Since I Met You*, a play that showed they did not rely on gags and that one-liners could be more than funny. Without that her recent playwriting inactivity may well have been put down to the exhaustion of her material on unhappy, frustrated and incomprehending women, preyed on by inadequate men.

"The first two plays were about women and that one was about a couple. Well I've been a woman and I'm one half of a couple so I can write about that. But I do wonder what else I can write about. A lot is based on my schooldays, which is the only time I've ever really been part of a group. We hardly see anybody now. Also it's easier to write from experience which is farther back in the past so that it's been assimilated. but once that's used up I don't know what comes next. Perhaps I'll just run out of things.

"People may also stop liking what I produce. I happen to be writing like a lot of other people at the moment in a kind of realistic vein. If the public stops being interested I won't get performed and then it will be back to the one-liners."

It is a disarmingly calm view of her own creativity. Life's little mishaps, to many of which she subjected her character Maureen in the first two plays, would always undermine her anyway. When we met, her train from Lancaster had been 2½ hours late. She had wept with anxiety in the taxi from Euston, but had pulled herself together sufficiently to win the game of *Just a Minute* she had travelled down to record for Radio 4. The iron discipline of a Day Return had, however, allowed her time for a leisurely tea.

London draws her two or three times a month — to drink with Julie Walters, to deal with work and recently to have lunch with Keith Waterhouse, a man to whom she wrote her one and only fan letter.

"On our first trip abroad together, to Spain, it poured all the time so Geoff and I read *Office Life* to each other. I wrote the fan letter once when I broke off from writing in the middle of the night and read an article of his in a magazine. Like me he's a jolly person who writes about sad things. My dark side always comes out. It's funny because it's not how I feel when I wake up in the morning. But I suppose you can't make a joke about how much you love your husband, it wouldn't get a laugh."

Galleries

Subtleties at second glance

109th annual exhibition of watercolours and drawings

Agnew's

It must say something for the endless riches of the English watercolour tradition that Agnew's can have been putting on shows like this for 109 years and do not yet seem to be anywhere near scraping the bottom of the barrel. And that, even though the great majority of the paintings on view, still, were done well before 1873: though obviously the tradition has continued even up to our own day, this part of the gallery's activities has little truck with it past mid-Victorian times.

Exception is made, of course, for the odd really striking late Victorian piece, like Briton Riviere's splendid black chalk drawing of *A Greyhound*, and even the occasional flash of shameless modernism like a couple of Shepherd's drawings for *The Wind in the Willows*.

But this is not the real point of the show. It is designed to show off primarily that kind of small watercolour landscape which foreigners mostly think dull and which does, admittedly, tend en masse to look a trifle monotonous, with its subdued colour and tasteful washes. But only on first glance: you have to look again, look slowly, and conceive of them one at a time as things you could bear to live a lifetime with rather than such as might instantly catch your fancy on the crowded wall of an art show. Seen in that light, they soon begin to reveal their subtleties.

Inevitably one notices the big names first, and this year they do not disappoint: the Turner vignette, as brilliant now as the day it was painted, of a pet subject (he was, after all, a first hand witness), *The Burning of the Houses of Parliament*, perhaps claims pride of place, but there is also a very fine Gainsborough, the *Wooded Landscape with a Country Cart* in grey wash, and a Girtin, of the wrecked flank of *Conway Castle*, which sums up in the smallest possible compass a whole world of Romantic melancholy on the subject of ruins.

Some of the lesser figures also impress. James Holland's *The Rialto Bridge, Venice*, applies an already Victorian sensibility to an hackneyed view, in which the artist seems much less interested in the famous outlines than in the people in the shadow underneath. William Turner of Oxford's *The Moon Rising over Cader Idris* is an interesting study in near-monotone, almost abstract but for the odd stag to give scale, and Edward Duncan's *The Coast at Shoreham* might almost be an illustration of Peggotty's boat/house in *David Copperfield*, as well as being an accomplished picture in its own right by an oddly neglected artist.

For connoisseurs of Victorian art proper there is a rare picture, *The Door Was Shut*, by Rossetti's friend James Smetham, and for connoisseurs of Georgian art improper there are some spirited Rowlandsons. But it would be hard not to find something to like, if only you have time to stand and stare.

John Russell Taylor

Black chalk drawing by Briton Riviere

Jazz

Herbie Mann

Ronnie Scott's

As the first man to make a living from playing jazz on the flute, Herbie Mann has shown a consistent ability to appeal to those listeners who would like to be jazz fans but who would run a mile from the sounds of Charlie Parker or Ornette Coleman. His method has been to combine jazz-like improvisation with fol-de-rol from sources either ethnic or fashionable: once the backdrop was Cuban drumming, later it became Muscle Shoals rhythm and blues, and so on.

Mann's latest project, which he calls his Percussion Theatre, is a quartet featuring Frank Gravis on bass-guitar, Bobby Thomas Jr on percussion and Badal Roy on Indian tabla drums. The basic procedure is simple, and is strongly reminiscent of that employed by the trumpeter Jon Hassell on his recent *Fourth World Music* recordings: Thomas and Roy instigate a light, frothy fusion of African and eastern rhythms, Gravis lays down a harmonic carpet (often using modal patterns which hark back to the influence of John Coltrane on psychedelic rock), and Mann twitters on top of the resulting confection.

Some of the individual components are admirable. Badal Roy, who once recorded with Miles Davis, seems to western ears utterly typical of his breed: the fingers flutter over the skins and each stroke of the flying cross-rhythms is crisply audible. Asking him to subdivide a simple 4/4 is like inviting Barenboim to play "Chopsticks". Thomas, too, shows imagination and restraint, using his hands on congas, cowbell and cymbals to colour the flow.

Gravis, a nimble performer, joins the list of bass-guitarists — Jack Bruce, Colin Hodgkinson, Percy Jones and Jaco Pastorius — who have expanded the vocabulary of the instrument, although Gravis's contribution has to do with his use of a synthesizer attachment rather than his fingerwork or his musical ideas. The synthesizer enriches the timbre and harmonizes the root-note, usually sounding like a swarm of narcoleptic bumble-bees.

As so often in his own groups, Mann is the weak link. His tone is unprepossessing, his phrasing creaky and his ideas third-hand or worse. The easy route is always taken to the audience's heart, whether in brooding Moorish cadences or passages which sound like a sequence of Air India jingles. In very few ways does this music justify the meditative deliberation with which it is produced.

Richard Williams

Theatre

Stiff

Soho Poly

As the last play commissioned by Verity Bargate and the first production of the Soho Poly's incoming artistic director (Adrian Shergold); there is a strong temptation to crack up Tony Marchant's play, which also has the reviewer over a barrel by treating the sad theme of compulsory rehousing.

In one sense, *Stiff* is exactly what you would expect: a melancholy study of an old married couple who have been dumped on the fifth floor of a south London council block with nothing to do and nobody to talk to. Mr Marchant knows his people inside out and sympathy goes without saying. However, the piece is not drenched in compassion. As much as making the obvious protest against the destruction of community life, it shows in detail the effect of that loss on two of the victims. And the simple fact that they have been "filed away like sheets of paper" proves a more dramatic device than any event-filled plot.

The fact that nothing happens accelerates the aging process, beginning with childish bickering and ending with incontinence; it also defines the real relationship between George and Nora, long hidden under the distractions of everyday living.

The piece takes time to get moving, going round in circles of lethargic gossip and sniping, before a pack of vandals battering on the door shake the old couple into action. George responds with panic-stricken threats; Nora scares them off by saying the police are coming. And everything that follows goes to prove that Nora is the protector, who has always concealed this to preserve her partner's male pride.

The gradual disclosure of evidence appears in writing of great tact and sensitivity which allows the characters to retain their self-respect after the lies have been exposed. Arthur Whybrow and Edna Dore light up their bare cell with the sense of a lifetime's companionship and a show of fighting spirit even though their time has almost run out.

Irving Wardle

Barbican opening

The Barbican Centre will be officially opened by the Queen on March 3 to herald four days of celebrations marking the completion of the £143m arts centre.

She will unveil a commemorative plaque in the foyer, and then open two art exhibitions — *Aftermath, France 1945-54: New images of man* in the art gallery and *Contemporary Canadian Tapestries* in the concourse — organized by the French and Canadian governments.

In the evening simultaneous performances will be given before invited audiences by the London Symphony Orchestra and the Royal Shakespeare Company in their new homes — the Barbican Hall and the Barbican Theatre. The LSO, under principal conductor Claudio Abbado will perform Wagner's Meistersinger Overture, Beethoven's Fourth Piano Concerto (with Vladimir Ashkenazy), Elgar's Cello Concerto (with Yo Yo Ma) and Ravel's La Valse.

The centre will be opened to the public for the first time on March 4 from 10 am-3 pm, with *Contemporary Canadian Tapestries*, an exhibition of 22 pieces by artists from throughout Canada, open from noon.

The first public concert takes place on March 5 when BBC Radio 2 present a gala *Friday Night is Music Night* which will be broadcast live.

Informal events in the foyer, which will be a regular feature of the Centre's activities, will take place throughout March 6 and 7. The LSO's first subscription season opens on March 8, and the RSC will give its first full public performance in early June. The Centre will be open with the exception of March 4, from 9 am-11 pm Monday to Saturday, and noon-11 pm on Sunday.

Christopher Warman

Concerts

YMSO/Blair

Festival Hall

James Blair and his Young Musicians Symphony Orchestra went well over the top on Monday, with Richard Strauss's Alpine Symphony, the most extravagant instrumentally of all his symphonic poems. Our major orchestras can seldom afford to engage the extra players required (though the LPO did, just under a year ago), but the pool of student instrumentalists available, and doubtless delighted at the opportunity to perform this *Monstre Sacré*, made it excellent fare for the YMSO.

While they had all those players, they added Strauss's Festival Prelude, enticing Josephine Barstow out of the opera house to sing Strauss's Four Last Songs, thus making an all-Strauss programme.

Mr Blair is a dab hand at post-romantic pre-1914 music, Mahler, Elgar and their contemporaries. He clearly enjoyed projecting the empty jubilation of the Prelude, building climaxes out of next to nothing, encouraging his vast and brilliant brass department (which the composer strongly advised against), then welcoming the extra trumpets, disposed in one of the hall's boxes, who are added towards the end, like Pelion on Ossa.

The Alpine Symphony, a much more substantial and imaginative work, was given a likewise fervent account, the offstage brass band as loud and clear as I can remember. Strauss's frequent string slides (another Mahler feature) were tastefully played down, a mistake. There was a great deal of sumptuous, and sensitive, well co-ordinated playing, to give one confidence in our orchestras for years to come.

William Mann

Giuranna/Brown

St John's/Radio 3

Unless they were simply carrying large quantities of sandwiches, the instrument cases brought by several members of the audience to the BBC's lunch-time concert on Monday suggested a keen student or professional interest in the programme given by Bruno Giuranna, a viola player of experience and distinction, with Ian Brown at the piano. Building a recital of viola music to the rigid timing of a radio programme without resorting to triviality can be a problem, but it was achieved on this occasion with interest and ingenuity.

It centred on the *Lachrymae* by Benjamin Britten, whose chamberworks are a linking theme in most of this weekly series, and who took time away from a spate of vocal composition to write this viola work originally for William Primrose. Even then, the stimulus of verbal as well as musical poetry was close at hand, for the piece is subititled "Reflections on a Song of John Dowland" and the nature as well as the melodic theme of Dowland's "If my complaints could passions move" is a guiding influence on the music's expressive character.

Britten's conceit is that Dowland's theme emerges only at the end of his 10 variations on it, though it is foreshadowed at the outset low down on the keyboard, where I thought it too carefully emphasized.

The viola playing, however, had abundant virtuosity in the subtlety of its harmonic shading, and in a range of technique from the most delicate pizzicato in the second variation to the broad sweep of the bowing arm for the long phrases with which the composer exploited the viola's breadth of sonority in later passages, the Dowland theme finally emerging with quiet eloquence.

The players framed this first with Glinka, whose sonata movement in D minor came from one of several unfinished chamber works of his youth. Schuberts's Arpeggione Sonata (D 821) in its transcription for viola instead of cello, solves the problems of high register at the expense of some sonority, beautifully pitched by Mr Giuranna with attentive piano support.

Noël Goodwin

Opera

Les Contes d'Hoffmann

Royal Opera House

William Lewis, who sings the title role in the first and last performances of the current Covent Garden revival of *Hoffmann*, collected some appreciative notices over the weekend, including Hilary Finch's on this page. But there is no escaping the fact that the Opera House's *Hoffmann* in common with a number of other productions of the work for Offenbach's centenary year, some of which made the date and others which did not, was planned with Placido Domingo in mind.

Domingo is back in the cast, proving yet again how easily he can move between totally different approaches to the story of Hoffmann's three loves. In John Schlesinger's London version Hoffmann spends the Prologue and Epilogue as a wreck, as dishevelled and drink-sodden a tramp as he was in Patrice Chéreau's famous staging for the Paris Opéra a decade ago. Yet Domingo, in sumptuous voice, also lets the poet be clearly seen through the boozy haze as the vision of Stella interrupts the legend of Kleinzach, the story all the students in Luther's tavern demand to hear.

By placing the Antonia act last, as Schlesinger does, it is possible to chart Hoffmann's descent down the slippery slope. And that Domingo does with considerable skill. *Hoffmann* is not usually seen as a feminist opera, but there are not many works where man ends up so humiliated. The poet begins with youthful infatuation, seeing the doll Olympia quite literally through rose-coloured glasses; next comes lust with Giulietta; then finally there is just a tantalizing taste of love with Antonia before she listens to her mother's voice (unattractively sung at Covent Garden) and promptly dies.

The disadvantage is that Hoffman's part in the Antonia sequence is weaker than in the other two acts. After hearing Domingo in Giulietta's Venice sing "O Dieu! de quelle ivresse" with such suppleness of tone Antonia's Munich comes as something of a let down. The effect is magnified in this revival: Antonia and Dr Miracle both have powerful voices but their acting is rudimentary and their French even worse. Schlesinger originally clearly cast with great care right down to the minor roles and in a production where detail, particularly in ensemble, is the order of the day those who either exaggerate or ignore the drama do so at their peril.

Even so the rest of the evening is mightily impressive. If Offenbach year did nothing else at least it reestablished in London and Salzburg *Les Contes d'Hoffmann* as the grandest of grand opera.

John Higgins

The council of the Confederation of British Industry will call today for a large increase in public spending

Why Britain needs a New Deal

by Christopher Johnson

Fifty years ago Keynes opposed Treasury orthodoxy by advocating public works as a way out of the Depression. With hindsight, it looks obvious good sense. Yet when similar proposals are put forward for a public works programme in Britain today, the objections of the 1930s are still advanced as though Keynes had never lived.

It was Keynes's disciple, John Kenneth Galbraith, who coined the phrase "private affluence and public squalor" to remind the capitalist economies in the 1950s of the need for public investment on social as well as economic grounds. The Kennedy, Johnson and Wilson administrations of the 1960s took Galbraith's message to heart. Public investment in Britain rose from 7.8 per cent of gross domestic product (GDP) in 1962 to 10.4 per cent in 1967.

This may have been too high, but since then the pendulum has swung to the other extreme. Public investment has fallen to only 5.6 per cent of GDP in 1980, and has dropped by 38 per cent in real terms between 1975-76 and the 1981-82 planned figures.

"Capital spending should not take the lion's share of cuts simply because it is the easy option", says Mr Leon Brittan, Chief Secretary to the Treasury. But both Labour and Conservative governments have over the last five years found it easier to cut public investment than public current expenditure on the pay of civil servants and local authority staffs.

With the Budget expected on March 9, the Chancellor has been urged to give priority to public investment by one study commissioned from the Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU) by the Federation of Civil Engineering Contractors, and another commissioned from Cambridge Econometrics by the Federation and four other construction industry organizations. The Confederation of British Industry is expected to endorse similar proposals at its council meeting today.

The nationalized industries have suffered less than the rest of the public sector, with hardly any fall in their capital spending since 1975-76. They have put forward a number of projects which promise well over the 5 per cent real rate of return required from them by the Treasury. The much lower rate of return on their existing investment invites scepticism about the promises.

As the Government has begun to recognize in some cases, this is an argument for either finding ways of making the nationalized industries more efficient or giving those promising projects to the private sector, either in competition with or in cooperation with the public sector. It is not an argument for shelving projects such as telephone expansion or railway electrification if they clearly could pay off under the right management.

It is investment by central and local government and other public corporations that has been worst affected by public expenditure cuts. Because capital such as motorways and council houses either makes no charge to the public, or a subsidized charge, it should not be assumed that it does not bring a good rate of return. The returns are difficult to measure in money terms, and are often external to the project; for example motorways reduce industry's transport costs, and urban renewal may help the social problems of the inner cities.

In an article entitled "Crumbling Britain" (September 1, 1981), *The Times* drew attention to the dangers of neglecting the public infrastructure. The costs of failing to modernize, for example, the Victorian sewage network could be so high as to make the returns on doing so an attractive, indeed indispensable, use of resources.

The Government's failure to recognize the claims of the public sector other than the nationalized industries is demonstrated by the fact that its capital expenditure was cut by 14½ per cent in real terms in the 1981-82 plans compared with the previous year, while that of the nationalized industries was increased by the same percentage. The total for both kinds of public investment was thus set to fall by 1 per cent. The actual fall is expected to be more, because local authorities and nationalized industries have both been subjected to such Treasury financial pressures that they have retrieved overspending on pay and other current items by underspending on capital projects.

The prospects for 1982-83 do not look much better unless the Chancellor takes steps to improve them in the Budget. The construction industry has been ill rewarded for a fall in its tender prices in 1981 by a cut in the cash allocated to water services, motorways and other projects, so that the volume of work is only maintained, rather than increased. This casts descredit on the whole new system of cash limits as opposed to volume controls, since it penalizes success in the battle against inflation.

The council house building programme has been the worst hit of all. Only about 85,000 public sector dwellings were completed in 1981, and only about 38,000 were started — a half and a quarter respectively of the 1975 figures. While a property-owing democracy is a worthy aim, the stock of council houses still required will become dangerously low if the Chancellor does no better than his undertaking to maintain activity on public housing in 1982-83 at approximately the same level as in 1981-82.

As a result of these cuts, public expenditure on construction work has fallen by 35 per cent in volume between 1975-76 and the 1981-82 plans. Unemployment in the industry has risen to 25 per cent — 370,000 people — and a number of companies have been in difficulty. Public policy has had a disproportionately damaging effect on the construction industry. Although the Government has taken various measures designed to help, a steady prospect of an increasing book of public orders would be worth more than all the others.

The EIU study for the Federation of Civil Engineering Construction proposed a £2,000m increase in public investment in each of the next three financial years. As well as helping to create jobs in the construction industry, this would have "multiplier" effects on the rest of the economy. Unlike other possible job-creating measures, such as tax cuts or employment subsidies, it would also yield a permanent increase in Britain's capital base, leading to a more efficient economy and higher living standards in the long run. Some "current" public spending, such as that on industrial training, can be justified in a similar way.

According to the EIU study, this relatively modest injection of purchasing power would add an average of 0.9 per cent a year to GDP, creating about half a million jobs, and 0.5 per cent a year to prices for each of the following five years.

With unemployment expected to exceed three million, most people might agree to trade nearly an extra one per cent of real output for only half a per cent of inflation, if that was the choice. However, any inflationary effects may be less than expected with so much spare capacity in construction, and the Government could take offsetting measures to reduce inflation, such as freezing excise duties.

Like all ways of spending more public money, public works have to be financed. Studies indicate that the measures would be more beneficial if they were financed by allowing the money supply to rise rather than by more government borrowing. More borrowing raises interest rates, which has an adverse effect on output and employment, and government debt payments which leads to still more borrowing. The higher interest rates due to government borrowing also tend to raise the inflation rate by nearly as much as an increase in the money supply. (Similar arguments would apply if the finance came from the private sector.)

The public works programme proposed could increase Sterling M3, the Government's chosen measure of money supply, by 2 per cent each year over the next five years. It might thus rise by 1 per cent a year instead of falling by 1 per cent a year as planned — unless other anti-inflationary measures are taken to reduce it. (The Government is now reviewing its Medium Term Financial Strategy, in which Sterling M3 is the main target.) It should be made flexible enough to accommodate policy measures if they are judged to be desirable for every other reason save that they might interfere with a monetarist formula that has already been discredited.

The author is Group Economic Adviser, Lloyds Bank.


The economist who got it right: Keynes by Low

Capital expenditure on goods and services
(Constant 1980 survey prices £m.)

	1975-76 (actual)	1981-82 (planned)	Change
Government	2188	1710	- 22%
Local Authorities	6667	2093	- 69%
Nationalized Industries	5403	5200	- 4%
Other Public Corporations[1]	1566	891	- 43%
Total	15834	9894	-38%
The worst-hit sectors			
Housing[2]	4560	1772	- 61%
Roads[3]	2178	1487	-32%
Water	783	500	- 36%

[1]Mainly water authorities and new town and housing corporations
[2]Gross capital expenditure by local authorities and new towns
[3]Motorways, roads, and local public transpoort, capital and maintenance

Henry Fairlie

Reagan is no Roosevelt

Today a year ago was an extraordinary day. One remembers it almost, although not quite, as Auden said of the day that Yeats died, "as one thinks of a day when one did something slightly unusual".

[…]ear ago today, in the […]y unusual" circum[…]s in which the […]ican hostages in Tehran […] released, President […]er, defeated and humili[…]d, gave way to President […]eagan, triumphant and […]onfident.

But that is not all that is peculiar about today's anniversary. An unusual dimension is added by the fact that America is already celebrating the hundredth birthday of Franklin D. Roosevelt even ten days before it occurs. The museums are now putting the finishing touches to their exhibitions of his life. The journals are already writing about him, and everyone is asking: "Why can't we have a President like that?"

The contrast is made all the more poignant because Ronald Reagan tries to compare himself wih Franklin Roosevelt. Following his own lead, his supporters call him "The Republican FDR" But it is President Reagan himself, in a television broadcast on Christmas night which has been intelligently republished by *The New Republic*, who shows how hollow the comparison is. Even his sympathetic interviewer was dumbfounded.

It is not so much that President Reagan now wholly misrepresents the policies of President Roosevelt then; but that Roosevelt would never have thought of justifying himself by comparing himself with anyone else. Roosevelt came to his time, a man whom his time needed, and acted in his time. Was he comparable to Washington? As great as Lincoln? On a par with Wilson? He did not have the time to ask — or answer.

No-one likes to criticise President Reagan a year after he took office. For one thing, it is not popular to do so, and so not easy. Everyone would like him to do well, everyone wants a strong and confident America; and anyhow he is just likeable. But with all that said, this man who promised to restore the spirit as well as the prosperity and strength of America, has left it as ill at ease as ever.

It is not only what he does, but how he does it; as if he does not care at all. It is not only the liberals who are angry at the way at which he seems to tread on the poor. It is the conservatives who feel embarrassed by the apparent lack of compassion or even awareness. No-one really minds the rich being richer; but not at the cost of asking the poor to pay.

Why is it that Roosevelt, an aristocrat, was so generous in his vision? Why is it that Reagan, self-made, is so ungenerous in his awareness? Why did Roosevelt, who can never have pined for a crust of bread, know what it was to be hungry? Why does Reagan, who claims that he once did pine for a crust of bread seem altogether to have forgotten?



Another cowboy in the White House: Roosevelt by E. H. Shepherd (from Punch, April 1937).

If one is to govern large countries, one cannot govern them with smallness. I do not mean largeness only in space or population. Britain is in this sense as large to me as America. But one cannot make large peoples feel small without making them uneasy. It is uncomfortable not to feel large enough to care for the poor; and an uncomfortable people will act small and uncomfortable on the world's stage.

The lack of a convincing foreign policy in the America of President Reagan, a year after he took office, is as disturbing to Americans as it may seem more obviously disturbing to its allies. America seems to be striking as wildly round the world now as it footled round it a year ago. This leaves Americans quite as uneasy as it clearly leaves others. The problem is here in this country.

There is a connection between domestic and foreign policy. Roosevelt acted confidently round the world — usually for the better, occasionally for the worse — partly because he acted confidently at home. He made the Americans one nation — the rich, the moderately well-off, the poor — and so brought one nation into the world. But can one make one nation feel it is one nation if one says that the poor in it do not matter?

Mr Reagan and his administration are flinging their arms about over Poland quite as much as Mr Carter and his administration threw theirs about over Afghanistan: with more noise, maybe, but no more effect. President Reagan is exposing as much American weakness and slatterliness in the world as President Carter did. So why did the world, adversary as well as ally, so trust President Roosevelt, as it did not and does them?

There are many answers. But in the end everyone comes down, as to bedrock, to the only one satisfying answer. He gave America confidence in itself by uniting it — a sense of its history and present and future — and he did so primarily by the social policies he pursued at home. In English terms, he was a Tory to the core. He said: "You cannot get the best out of the rich, unless you make the rich care for the poor".

All of this is missing in the America which President Reagan has sought to bring to life. America is made even more uneasy by the obvious growth of anti-Americanism in Europe. But the root of anti-Americanism abroad — and one is very aware of it in this country now — is always a dispirited Americanism here. It is when America is unsure of itself, culturally, socially, and politically, that the world is unsure of America.

Something is not being said of President Reagan at the end of his first year. His personal popularity is extraordinary; and personally he much deserves it. But something is wrong when people can be so critical of his administration's policies and yet leave him who is ultimately and most responsible, so free of all criticism. In politics, it is the man at the top, no other, who is to blame or praise.

It was the reverse in FDR's days. His policies were liked, on the whole, and it was he who took the criticism. The world trusted him, often, even more than Americans. The growth of anti-Americanism abroad now is the main achievement of Mr Reagan's first year in office. He promised a confident America; it is not confident. He promised a strong America; it is not strong. He promised a liked America; it is not liked.

As Britain reads of FDR during his centenary, it should make its own comparisons. It should think, even, of Mrs Thatcher. It should remember what Disraeli meant by "one nation." It should remember the connexion between social policy at home and confident imperial policy abroad.

One sometimes wants to cry: give our democracies an aristocrat. No-one else seems to know how to manage.

The right to know what the computer has on you

by Michael Meacher

It is not well known that central government carries out 220 different functions involving computerized personal information about identifiable individuals. Yet, except for credit reference files, there is no legal right for an individual to see the files kept on him or her. This is a serious matter because it can — and not infrequently does — lead to a person being prevented from obtaining goods on hire purchase or acquiring a credit card or, more seriously, finding his promotion blocked or even being denied a job.

This may happen for one of several reasons. The file on you may contain information which is inaccurate, incomplete, out of date, or irrelevant. The information may have been collected unlawfully or by underhand means, or at least without your knowledge or consent. Other people may have access to information about you which you believed was stored on a confidential file. Or the information which you proffered for one purpose may, without your knowledge, let alone consent, be transferred to serve a wholly different purpose.

All of this matters when the British law on privacy is so defective by comparison with standards elsewhere. In this country the use of most bugging devices and phone taps is not illegal. It is not a criminal offence to use deception to obtain confidential information, nor to pass on such information to someone who should not be allowed to have it.

There is no right at present to bring an action on grounds of invasion of privacy, except for libel and breach of confidence actions which are anyway extremely expensive and hazardous. And even though the Rehabilitation of Offenders Act does expunge certain convictions after a period of time, criminal records are still not secure from the prying of private agents or employers.

The recent case of Mrs Jan Martin illustrates this. She was travelling with her husband on the Continent and stopped at a cafe in Holland. There a lorry driver thought he recognized her husband as a member of the Baader-Meinhof gang and told the Dutch police, who passed the information to London.

Soon after Mrs Martir was dismissed without warning from her job with a film unit doing promotions for a company to whom the incorrect and supposedly secret information about the sighting in Amsterdam had been passed. It was only because her father happened to be a senior police officer able to use his contacts in Scotland Yard that the truth came out.

The scale on which personal information is collected, recorded and transferred in modern society, whether accurately or inaccurately, is truly amazing. Most computerized government data banks contain between 10,000 and one million names. In the private sector there are more than 2,000 computerized data banks storing personal information in the insurance, banking and finance sector alone.

The anarchic consequences to which the present lack of regulation can lead is shown by the story of one credit reference agency, Tracing Services Ltd. In 1970 this agency, with records on millions of people, was convicted for using its employees to collect confidential information by posing as doctors, police officers, tax inspectors and social security officers. In 1973 it went bankrupt and two years later its cards were put up for sale by another company which had acquired some of its assets. Anyone could have bought these files, for whatever purpose.

The coverage of data banks is very wide. Apart from credit references, it embraces records on supplementary benefit payments, VAT, vehicle registration and driver licensing, television licensing, social work histories, registers of children at risk, educational and medical (including psychiatric) histories, blacklists and pre-employment checks, references and fidelity guarantees and Police National Computer data. In almost every category, the National Council of Civil Liberties has received horror stories from people all over the country demonstrating how the abuse of information has penalized them and damaged their lives.

Scotland Yard's computerized records on more than one million people contain, as well as conventional criminal records, Special Branch files on political activists. It has only recently come to light from the shredding of files in Devon and Cornwall ordered by the Chief Constable, Mr John Alderson, that people were being entered on Special Branch records for no other reason than that they were anti-nuclear campaigners, opposed to blood sports, or supporters of the anti-apartheid movement.

The consequences affect not only individuals but the national economy. For one result is that British firms are seriously hampered in competing for contracts that involve the transfer of personal data across national barriers. The Swedish Privacy Board, for example, refuses to permit information about Swedish citizens to be processed in Britain because of the complete absence of privacy safeguards.

In 1978 the Lindop Committee recommended that an independent data authority should be set up to regulate and supervize this whole area. It has never been implemented. What is now needed is an Act of Parliament to enshrine certain key principles in legislation. These should include:

- The requirement that no personal data bank must be kept secret.
- Legal controls on the methods used to collect information which must be entirely relevant and the minimum necessary.
- Information collected for one purpose should not be transferred for another without the person's consent.
- Individuals should have the right to see and correct their own files.

For all these purposes, a data protection authority should be established which is wholly independent of government. It would develop codes of practice which would be mandatory on all those involved in collecting and storing personal information. If these codes were transgressed the date operator would be liable to deregistration. Only then would British citizens be free of the information prison in which, often unknowingly, they are now interned.

The author is Labour MP for Oldham, West, and is presenting a 10-minute rule Bill on data protection in the Commons today.

THE TIMES DIARY

Vladimir Ilyich Lenin, Hugh Trevor-Roper, Ernest Hemingway and Mae West all have something in common. What is it? The answer apparently, according to Mike Fox, creative director of Cogent Elliott, the advertising agency which has masterminded the new Rolls-Royce advertising campaign, is that they have all at one time or another been Rolls-Royce owners.

For that reason their names are to appear alongside those of scores of other famous folk who have shared the same distinction in an imminent series of double page advertisements in the press.

The campaign, which will begin in our sister paper The Sunday Times *later this month, consists of a full-page photograph of Rolls-Royce Motors' latest model, the Silver Spirit, published beside an extraordinary roll call of some of the most prominent names of the twentieth century.*

Apart from The Maharajah of Cooch Behar and Lawrence of Arabia, one of the most intriguing entries in the list is that of the "unknown purchaser" in The People's Republic of China. This, I am reliably informed, subject to "absolute confirmation", is none other than Mao Tse-tung. I wonder.

Regrettably, my own name, quite correctly, does not appear.

The 'truth' about Churchill and anthrax

Anthrax is a chilling word. It produces boils, fever, and severe breathing difficulties — all within three to five days. So it was no surprise that when a BBC *Newsnight* programme last May alleged that, in a previously unpublished wartime memo, Winston Churchill had argued for the development, and *use*, of anthrax against German cities. It made headlines the next day in both the British and German press. *The Sun* said: "HORROR BID TO END WAR"; the *Daily Express*: "BLITZ OF POISON — CHURCHILL PLANNED TO BOMB GERMAN CITIES WITH ANTHRAX."

Several historians doubted the validity of *Newsnight*'s claim at the time, and said so. But in next week's *Encounter*, which seems to relish defending Churchill's reputation as much as some people seem to enjoy undermining his memory, Julian Lewis finally proves that the document *Newsnight* made so much of never existed.

The memo in question was supposed to have been written from the Prime Minister to the Chiefs of Staff on July 13, 1944. In it Churchill is alleged to have advocated "drenching" Germany with anthrax, bombs of which, allegedly had by then been carefully devised.

Lewis has now been through the relevant documents and concludes that *Newsnight* was misled or simply confused: there was no such memo. What he shows is that Churchill asked for the Chiefs of Staff to consider mustard gas, a very different matter, on July 6 that year, and that they did so on *July 13, 1944*. As a result of *that* meeting the Chiefs considered the feasibility of anthrax but it was immediately dismissed as impracticable. There was never any anthrax bomb and Churchill did not know at the time about the discarded plans.

Lewis's is an impressive debunking polemic but he raises an intriguing afterthought in his *Encounter* piece. There have now been three anti-Churchill moves — the bombing of Coventry, the "murder" of General Sikorski, and now the "anthrax bomb". Is there a link between these three distortions?

Family faction

The launch party for David and Maurice Kogan's exciting exposition of the turmoil in what used to be Her Majesty's Opposition, *The Battle for the Labour Party*, turned into a delightfully fratricidal re-run of the real thing yesterday.

No sooner had the earnest journalist David and his uncle Maurice, professor of government and social administration at Brunel University, paid moving tribute to everyone in the Labour movement who helped their researches, than they found themselves on the receiving end of some heavy flak from Chris Mullin, the *Tribune* journalist and editor of two books on Tony Benn's philosophy.

Mullin, who is otherwise a leading light in the left-wing Campaign for Labour Democracy and a self-confessed contributor to the turmoil in the party, and who was interviewed for the book by the authors, accused David of joining the CLPD (and shortly afterwards leaving it) for the narrow purpose of aiding his research. David muttered that he still believed in the principles of the CLPD and that his menbership has merely lapsed; but he floundered even more when Mullin, 33, went on to suggest that he had performed the legwork for the book in order to furnish with "facts" his uncle's alleged prejudices.

The prospects for the book (rather cosily published by Philip Kogan, managing director of Kogan Page and otherwise father and brother of the authors) were further hit by two divisive incidents.

Ken Livingstone (who had spent much of the time warning everyone who cared to listen as well as those who did not that transport would assume a place at the forefront of British politics) departed with Joe Haines, Sir Harold Wilson's former press secretary, both men apparently murmuring approval of Mullin's attack. Simultaneously, observers were treated to the spectacle of the two authors disagreeing about the aims and legitimacy of the so-called "outside Left" and the bias of the book, which is also being published in paperback by Fontana.



On top of all that, Peter Kellner political editor of the *New Statesman* weighed in with an attack about the absence of the left-wing Militant Tendency from the Kogans' analysis it all added spice to the wine and peanuts.

Book of Lech

While the eyes of the world continue to focus on events in Poland, Penguin Books have achieved a creditable coup in securing the Commonwealth rights to a new book on Lech Welesa, Solidarity's leader. *The Book of Lech Welesa*, a collective portrait of the man by associates and friends, was first published in Polish in Gdansk in 1981 when its print run of 135,000 copies sold out.

Subsequently a Polish commercial organization in Finland, acting on behalf of the original copyright holders, has managed to sell the rights to foreign language editions in another eight countries, including Britain. The British edition will be published in paperback and hardback by Penguin and Allen Lane this March with an introduction written by Neal Ascherson, the journalist who specializes in East European affairs.

Placido cries off

Placido Domingo, the opera star who is currently occupying the first three places in *The Times* classical Top Ten has called off his planned debut as a conductor in Britain. Due to conduct the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra in two concerts this weekend, he cancelled at short notice telling them he preferred to make his debut in opera and had been signed by Covent Garden to conduct *Die Fledermaus* in their 1983/84 season. Officials at the Garden said yesterday they had no prior knowledge of his withdrawal.

The RPO, for its part, says the cancellation may well have cost it heavily in sponsorship deals. But it has decided against taking any action in the hope of securing a future date with Domingo.

The concerts themselves, however, have turned out to be something of a bonus for the orchestra. After a frantic search for a replacement conductor, and having failed to secure the services of Witold Rowicki, who is not being allowed to leave Poland, it discovered, literally at the last moment, that Maxim Shostakovich was free for a few days and has flown him over to conduct Tchaikovsky's Fifth to what will certainly be sell-out houses.

Orders, orders

Bill Beaumont, a Cardiff-born former wartime RAF officer who now labours as an assistant secretary in the Welsh Office, is to replace another military gentleman, Sir Noel Short, as secretary to the Speaker of the House of Commons, Mr George Thomas. Sir Noel, 66 yesterday, who was commissioned in the Indian Army in 1936 and saw active service with the 5th Gurkha Rifles on the North West Frontier of India, has organized Mr Thomas's busy life for 12 years. He plans to devote more time to his interest in photography. His successor's main claim to fame was as a contender for the television *Mastermind* title.

Play on words

We are only a few weeks into 1982 but I already have a candidate for the bad taste Advertisement of the Year. It was spotted by a reader in south London who reports that at Parson's Corner, Acre Lane, on the Brixton-Clapham border is an ad for the John Player Special brand of cigarettes. The ad reads: "Mind your blacks".

Peter Watson

TIMES PAST THE TIMES

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PROTECTION ON A LEASH

The world is now closer to an outbreak of protectionism than at any time since the 1930s. The immediate cause is not cheap textiles from the third world or competition from the rapidly industrializing countries such as Taiwan or Brazil, but the strains amongst the industrialized nations themselves and the challenge of Japan in particular. The export success of Japan over the last decade has been one of the wonders of the postwar economy. While the rest of the world has weathered only with increasing difficulty the successive shocks of the oil crisis, Japan has gone on building ever larger trade surpluses and managing an ever more successful export drive abroad. First shipbuilding, steel and cars succumbed to its assault, then computers and electronics and now the newer markets for telecommunications and micro-electronics.

So far — and it is to their considerable credit — the governments of the West have hung on to their free-trading principles. At the talks between the trade representatives of the United States, the European Community and Japan last weekend in Florida all the parties came out with the one firm commitment that they would not take unilateral action to curb imports at least for the next six months. They could not promise that they would necessarily hold back the demands for tariffs after that unless Japan could be seen to take effective action to reduce its trade balance.

The new Japanese Government held out that prospect at the talks, but the world has heard such assurances before only to witness Japan's trade surplus go on climbing. Last year alone its surplus (on its own figures) with the EEC was over 10 billion dollars and with the United States over 13 billion dollars. This year its overall surplus is expected to exceed 30 billion dollars.

The dilemma which Japan's export success poses for its rivals is a delicate one. On the one hand, few would willingly embark on a path of open import controls which could spread with alarming effect. Nor does anyone doubt that much of Japan's success is well and honestly earned. For a country reliant on imports for most of its raw material, Japan has taken special care in developing its value-added manufacture and its exports, following the classic marketing policy of specialization and research. If it has been successful in exporting it is largely because it works to provide the products that the market wants at the price the consumer is prepared to pay. If Japan is relatively resistant to manufactured imports from the West it is at least partly because both the culture and the efficiency of the Japanese lead them to prefer domestic to foreign products. From their point of view, they have done no more than carry out the logic of international specialization which all western countries subscribe to, while their propensity to sustain high surpluses is a reflection of the self-sacrifice of their population not their meanness.

For countries at the receiving end of the Japanese export attack the picture is very different. Fair or unfair, the strategy of concentrating on certain markets and certain products and developing them with an effective pricing and distribution policy has a devastating effect: as the British car and hi-fi industry will readily testify. So long as the Japanese were moving most rapidly in older industries already faced with decline, such as shipbuilding, they could be held to be doing no more than accelerate inevitable structural change. Now that they are concentrating on the "sunrise" industries of the future, their ability to dominate the market and wipe out local competition becomes all the more threatening.

Just so with Japan's consistent ability to run a trade surplus. It may reflect well on the self-restraint of the Japanese consumer. But it also increases the problem of recycling money at a time of massive oil producer surpluses. If Japan used its surpluses to invest more abroad and give more aid to the Third World, or if it encouraged freer movement of the yen to take off some of its competitive edge the consequences of its particular success in Europe and the United States would be more tolerable.

Japan must accept its wider responsibilities as a leading industrial nation in the world's trading system if it is to avoid a potentially disastrous round of counter-action against it. So far it has played the game long — giving voluntary export restraint agreements abroad and tariff cuts at home only when and in so far as the threat of firm retaliatory action forces them to do so. Such a policy cannot gain it much more time. The political pressure from communities and industries laid waste by competition will force western governments to act, unilaterally or in concert. To forestall that the Japanese government will have to encourage its people in the purchase of imported goods, balance its trade advantages by allowing the yen to appreciate, and above all use its surpluses in foreign investment and aid to keep the funds flowing around the world. The alternatives are painful to contemplate in any country that saw the consequences of recession and protectionism in the 1930s.

MAPPING FOR THE FUTURE

The Ordnance Survey is on the operating table again. It was a candidate for surgery in 1973 and again in 1977, though it escaped intact on both occasions. Now Mr Michael Heseltine means to effect the change that Mr Heath did not, and reorganize it as a trading fund. This insistence on change by successive governments may seem puzzling in respect of one of the services the taxpayer is required to support of which he has reason to be proud. It is a necessary and in many ways exemplary piece of public enterprise. This week's meeting at the Royal Geographical Society, and our own correspondence columns, testify to the alarm felt by many of those professionally involved.

Britain is probably the best surveyed and best mapped country in the world, at a net cost last year of £21m, once earnings from copyright, map sales and so on are set against expenditure. The trading fund plan would have the purpose of enabling performance to be judged "in a commercial framework". Instead of subsidy through annual parliamentary vote, the Department of the Environment, in the role of customer, would enter into a contractual relationship with the survey. The Government is also considering the possibility of involving the private sector more fully in the survey's work at a later stage.

Like any other organization, the survey is no doubt less efficient in some ways than it might be. The Serpell report of 1979 recommended that it should get independent advice about managerial sharpening-up. But the survey as a whole can never pay for itself, and Serpell warned that attempts to improve productivity could become counter-productive in the wider sense if pressed too far. A comprehensive, consistent and up-to-date physical survey of the country is one of the basic pieces of data a modern society needs. It is necessary to the military, town and country planners, communications engineers, police and emergency services, and all those engaged in real estate transactions, as well as to historians, archaeologists, teachers, travellers, ramblers. Two-thirds of expenditure goes on maintaining the survey's ever-changing fundamental archive. A change to new technology, necessary in the long run, is just at the stage (often lengthy in such cases) where costs are high and benefits are all in the future.

Buyers of maps and users of copyright material now pay a share of the cost of the archive. The Government already has the power to set targets in this area, and prices have risen sharply in recent years. But Serpell pointed out how wasteful it would be to discourage use of material so laboriously gathered, and to encourage commercial surveying services to duplicate work already done. Within the organization itself there is also a fear that management may fall under the control of civil servants without close knowledge of the field. The closer relationship with the private sector that Mr Heseltine spoke of, if it meant commercial surveyors maintaining the record as agents of the Ordnance Survey itself, might mean less consistency in criteria and standards.

Disciplines of cost-effectiveness are in general a healthy influence on subsidised enterprises. But where a public service is as successful as this one, the onus of proof must be on those seeking to change its basis. The scope for cost-saving in the service is not likely to be large, if it is to retain its powers of independent control over operations. Short-term economies in this field can have lasting effects: between the wars, public spending cuts compelled the survey to skimp work on basic maintenance of the archive for a period. This year the task of repairing the damage that was done then will finally be completed: but it has taken 40 years.

FINLAND'S FREEDOM OF ACTION

The election of a new President of Finland is an event of more than passing significance to Europe as a whole. Dr Urho Kekkonen had held the office for a quarter of a century and throughout that time he had been seen, and had indeed presented himself, as the personal guardian of Finland's security as a free nation. Having a long frontier with the Soviet Union, that is not something that the Finns can ever take for granted. The Finnish constitution gives the President special responsibility for the conduct of foreign policy, but the importance of Dr Kekonen went well beyond the necessary exercise of that prerogative because of the close personal rapport which he managed to establish with a succession of Soviet leaders.

So the choice of a successor involves more than a routine transfer of power. It is critical to Finland's future, and it enables the Finns to give some indication of what future they wish for themselves. That they have chosen Mr Mauno Koivisto, who has more than half of the votes in the electoral college pledged to him, is therefore of special signifiance. He was not the preferred candidate of the Soviet Union.

It had been made clear early in the campaign by the Soviet press that they wanted Mr Ahti Karjalainen, the former Prime Minister and Foreign Minister, who had been President Kekkonen's loyal lieutenant for many years. But Mr Karjalainen was not even chosen as his party's candidate. Mr Koivisto had for many years been the popular favourite and the Finns were not to be diverted by any indication of a contrary Soviet preference.

This may be interpreted as a sign that they want the Kekkonen brand of neutrality, with its special sensitivity towards the Soviet Union, to be applied in a somewhat more independent spirit. But it is not an indication that they want to change the substance of that policy. They cannot afford to do so, and Mr Koivisto has demonstrated that he recognises that fact. During the campaign he referred to Finland's "efforts and preparedness" to promote the 1948 Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation in an active manner. For its part, the Soviet Union has not pressed its preference for another candidate, and in a letter to Mr Koivisto last week Mr Brezhnev made it clear that he wished to make the best of the inevitable and establish good relations with Finland's next President.

Because of its exposed geographical position, Finland has to take special care to keep on good terms with the Soviet Union as the necessary condition for preserving its own freedom in other respects. President Kekkonen's historic contribution to his nation's welfare was that he made his countrymen recognise this truth. His historic error was in going too far. In order to safeguard Finland's freedom he smothered its spirit. He encouraged excessive self-censorship. He practised and demanded a degree of restraint that became stifling.

The hope must now be that Mr Koivisto will retain the essence of Dr Kekkonen's policy without the excess. Finland can permit itself somewhat greater freedom of expression and decision: Mr Koivisto's succession is proof of that. But it will be no kindness to Finland if its friends in the west fail to appreciate the limits within which any Finnish government is forced to operate. The election of a new president cannot remove the constraints that geography imposes on a country.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Clearing up Allied attitudes to the Polish crisis

From Mr Stephen Hastings, MP for Mid-Bedfordshire (Conservative)

Sir, Your leader on Poland (January 13) was indeed welcome. The attitude of the Foreign Office has been dispiriting, and at odds, so it has seemed to me, with the forthright words of the Prime Minister to Parliament. May this be due to a confusion about objectives?

Clear sight in foreign affairs is sometimes dimmed by a thick film of conflicting secret and confidential information and just as frequently by the exclusive application of some fashionable Foreign Office nostrum. It may not be surprising if reports from Poland are unclear at present but it would be inexcusable if the doctrine of European unity were allowed to obscure our duty as America's ally.

The unity of West Europe is of course desirable but surely the Communities were conceived by the founding fathers, including Churchill, upon the principle of liberty and its defence. Liberty is indivisible. Are the Poles not European? Did *we* not go to war for Poland in 1939? And did we intend at Yalta that Poland and the other sovereign states of East Europe should remain in bondage for ever? European unity fashioned from a conspiracy to evade the truth is simply the unity of frightened sheep.

Our principal ally has a right to count on us when the challenge to everything we are jointly supposed to stand for is so blindingly obvious, and General Haig has a right to berate us for our lack of response.

It is in the heroism and agony of the Polish people that the hope for our own freedom lies, not in some vacillating compromise. What is needed from West Europe now is an example — the sort of example we used to know how to set.

Yours faithfully,
STEPHEN HASTINGS,
House of Commons.

From Lord Gladwyn

Sir, Before applying significant economic "sanctions" against the Soviet Union, should we not be quite clear what we want to achieve thereby and what prospects there are of achieving it?

The broad intention, so we understand, is to oblige Moscow to compel the Polish Government to lift martial law, and revert to the régime that preceded its imposition. This implies, presumably, the reinstatement of the leaders of Solidarity in their previous posts; the release of all recent political prisoners; the reversion to a 40-hour week; the recognition of the right to strike; the abolition of the censorship; and, in effect, the replacement of the existing Communist regime by a tripartite one composed of democratically elected workers, the Church and the Administration.

Justified though our indignation is and right though we are to make these demands, we can hardly — save perhaps for some face-saving concessions with an eye on the rescheduling of the loans — expect General Jaruzelski to accept them. Nor will economic pressure on the Soviet Government induce the latter to compel the General to do so. For if it did they would be imperilling their whole power-base and even signalling the early collapse of the vast Russian empire. It is deplorable that this should be so, but we have to recognise the sad facts of present international life.

Meeting resistance, then, what do we do next? Ever since my experience in applying sanctions against Italy in 1935 I have been persuaded that, to be effective, they necessitate a blockade, which can only be imposed by force. Are we thus prepared to use force against the Soviet Union? Presumably not.

Going along with measures which, in view of Soviet behaviour in Afghanistan and elsewhere might well have been taken in any event, such as additions to the COCOM (Cooordinating Committee Controlling East-West Trade) list and tougher credits is one thing: measures actually involving force are another. Presumably also there would be little point in measures which would hurt the West as much as the Soviet Union.

In short, we are condemned for the time being to live with the redoubtable great Power in the East and can in no way compel it either to "liberalize" itself or to permit the liberalization of its contiguous satellites. Such relations as we have with it should result from a common policy taking into consideration the essential interests of all the members of the Western Alliance. This should include negotiations on arms limitation.

Within such a policy we should certainly do all we can to foster the internal "contradictions" of Communist rule. One day, if the West solves its own social problems and reinforces its defences, the colossus will reveal its feet of clay.

But what about the Polish people? What we can do to help the latter by charitable means we should do. That does not include going to war on their behalf. True, we went to war for Poland in 1939, but even that did not result in her liberation — and it was before Hiroshima.

Today, East-West relations are essentially governed by the balance of terror. If, however, the West plays its considerable cards correctly, this will never result in the total absurdity of a nuclear holocaust.

Yours truly,
GLADWYN,
62 Whitehall Court, SW1.
January 18.

From Lord Jenkins of Putney

Sir, The claim that Poland was assigned to the USSR at Yalta is one put into Soviet mouths by Professor Ambrose (letter, January 15) rather than made by them in such terms. But what cannot be altered is the geographical proximity of the two countries.

One can imagine the uproar if the USSR decided to introduce sanctions against the United States as a protest against US support of Latin American military dictatorships which have extinguished freedom and democracy in more than one country.

Yours faithfully,
HUGH JENKINS,
House of Lords.
January 16.

From Sir John Gielgud, CH

Sir, Having recently worked with the great Polish director Andrzej Wajda, I have been much concerned for him during the recent crisis and can only hope that the rumours of his arrest are not true.

I am sure that the whole entertainment world will join me in wishes for his safety and a speedy opportunity of returning to the work which is such a valued contribution to the great artistic achievements of his country. Mr Wajda and his delightful wife accorded me a welcome and a hospitality which will always remain among my most cherished memories.

Sincerely yours,
JOHN GIELGUD,
Hotel Vier Jahreszeiten,
Maximilianstrasse 17,
Munich.
January 13.

From Mr Louis Kentner and others

Sir, We the undersigned, writing on behalf of a large body of artists, scientists and men of letters of Hungarian origin, note with concern that 25 years after the suppression of the Hungarian Revolution repressive measures have been introduced in Poland by the military regime. According to reliable reports, terror is rampant in the country.

We urge the Polish authorities to release all political prisoners and let the social transformation initiated by the people of Poland continue.

The tragic events of Budapest in 1956 should not be repeated in Warsaw.

Yours, etc,
LOUIS KENTNER, GEORGE MIKES,
ANDREW MARTIN, ANDRE DEUTSCH,
PETER FRANKL, GABRIEL RONAY,
KATALIN SCHPFLIN, VICTOR G. AMBRUS,
3 Back Lane,
Hampstead, N.W.3.
January 10.

De la Tour's mixed fortunes

From Professor Michael Kitson

Sir, It ought to be a general rule that, while it is an art historian's duty to question things, for an Old Master painting to be judged a modern fake requires proof. Yet proof was precisely what Christopher Wright and Diana de Marly never succeeded in producing in the case of George de la Tour's "Fortune Teller" (*The Times*, January 8). All they did was to level a series of accusations at the picture, accusations which may have looked plausible and were no doubt advanced in good faith but which were, in fact, based on faulty reasoning.

As emerged in Edwin Mullins's film, *Fake?*, shown on BBC television last July, two new factors have now entered the equation on the other side: these were the technical evidence brought to light by the Metropolitan Museum and the inventory showing that the picture was in existence in the nineteenth century. Like Professor Blunt, I find these pieces of evidence convincing and I think it really is time that Mr Wright and Brian Sewell (assuming that I understand his bizarre simile about blue marmalade correctly) bowed to the inevitable and stopped trying to mislead the public into believing that this issue is still alive. In doing so they only make themselves look foolish.

Last autumn I saw the picture in New York after its recent cleaning, and when it is once more on public view it is going to be a revelation. The surface turned out to have been covered in yellow varnish and, now this has been removed, the tones, instead of being blonde and yellowish, come out as scintillatingly bright and silvery.

Yours faithfully,
MICHAEL KITSON,
Courtauld Institute of Art,
20 Portman Square, W1.
January 8.

Lutyens exhibition

From Mrs Jane Brown

Sir, I agree that Charles McKean's "Lutyens: a chequered career" (feature, January 13) was valid, even if it did have the tone of being written after a disagreeable dinner. Roderick Gradidge and the other "wholesomely didactic" heavyweights of the polemic hardly need me to defend them, but I feel it should be said that there were members of the Lutyens Exhibition committee whose purpose was not so much to teach as to share.

If "the main part of the Lutyens celebration is concentrated upon his pre-1914 co[illegible] houses" (they in fact o[illegible] three "rooms" out of the [illegible] the exhibition) it is becau[illegible] houses and their gardens (a[illegible] two are quite inseparable) *here*, rather than in New D[illegible] they are a celebration of [illegible] rather than memorials to th[illegible] dead and they are an affirmation of faith in our human scale rather than institutions of intimidation.

They are also, when the mists of envy and nostalgia are cleared away, beguiling and delightful works of art and creations of integrity rather than materialism, and we should be glad that someone at some time had the money to pay for them so that we can enjoy them accordingly. I have spent quite a lot of my time in the Hayward Gallery during the run of the exhibition and my reward had been to overhear many, many people of all ages, kinds and educations doing just that.

I am Sir, Yours respectfully,
A non-didactic member of the Lutyens Exhibition Committee,
JANE BROWN,
30 Skinners Lane,
Ashtead, Surrey.

From Mr Michael Manser

Sir, The excellent article by Charles McKean (January 13) is the first to accurately put Lutyens into history.

He was a great architect, in his own time. But his time is past; so is the social and economic situation which created his clients and the materials and crafts from which he created their buildings.

Now we have a new social and economic situation, a new kind of client, new materials and techniques, and thus there has to be a new architecture. And the current architects who have recognized this produce architecture of their time, which is the first ingredient of enduring architecture and timeless quality.

Yours faithfully,
MICHAEL MANSER,
Michael Manser Associates,
8 Hammersmith Broadway, W.6.

Stable economies

From Mr Peter Wood

Sir, John Barry's proposal (feature, January 14) that Western governments should abandon support for collapsing East European economies suffers, despite his shrewd analysis of Polish debt and the implications of recent help for Solidarity, from too much generality. The Soviet economy is very far from collapse and that of East Germany, despite formidable industrial problems arising from energy scarcity, is still maintaining respectable growth rates.

Mr Barry's glib reference to Hungary is especially unfortunate, since the Hungarian Government over the past two to three years has deliberately set an economic course based on a resolve not to incur the kind of substantial foreign debt that has helped sink Poland, and on the export profitability of efficiently-managed industrial enterprises.

Hungary has a surplus on its Western trading account and is about to declare high industrial profits for 1981. Many of these companies, especially in the food and pharmaceutical-chemical industries, are regarded by European trading partners as being of a very high standard, and the country is seen increasingly as an excellent market for European companies for industrial co-operation and joint ventures.

Since Mr Barry appears to be advocating a form of *Abgrenzung* or demarcation by the West, it is worth looking at the problems that would be posed for West Germany if East Germany was to be included. West Germany would not support the proposal for obvious reasons, nor would some of the economic arguments Mr Barry urges generally in its support apply in the case of the GDR. The country's foreign debt is not considerable and its creditworthiness on commercial criteria (and what other criteria are there for judging this?) is high. The special economic relationship with West Germany (intra-German trade) could probably only be dissolved at the price of a serious political crisis in the Federal Republic.

There are no doubt serious political arguments for the policy Mr Barry advocates, but they are political and not economic arguments. Meanwhile, as he himself points out, Western bank and government lending to Comecon is at a virtual standstill and is likely to remain so for some time.

Yours faithfully,
PETER WOOD,
Newbold Farm,
Duntisbourne Abbotts,
Cirencester.

Pensioners' subsidy

From Mr Anthony Wigram

Sir, The Minister of Transport's decision to subsidize fares for old-age pensioners seems an extraordinarily inept and un-Conservative means of distributing state benefits.

What he is in effect doing is giving money to the younger, fitter old-age pensioners, able to travel on London Transport and possibly to get jobs to subsidize their incomes, whilst giving no money towards the fuel bills of the older bedridden pensioners possibly in danger of hypothermia.

If the old-age pension is inadequate then the traditional Conservative answer would be to increase it and leave the pensioners free to decide how they spend it for themselves. There is possibly an argument for additional London weighting as in so many other fields, but free travel regardless of need is unfair both to pensioners and ratepayers.

Yours faithfully,
ANTHONY WIGRAM,
6 Queen Street,
Mayfair, W.1.
January 15.

An optical monopoly

From Dr B. M. Wright

Sir, Your leader (January 12) underestimated the case against the opticians' monopoly which, as you indicated, is based on two arguments.

1. That, if all spectacles have to be obtained through opticians, sufferers from serious eye diseases will be detected at an earlier and more treatable stage. This is undoubtedly true, but the same argument could be used to prohibit the sale of painkillers without prescription, because pain may be an early sign of many serious conditions, including some eye diseases. Using the opticians as a safety net is analogous to the role of the milkman, who fulfils a useful social function in the care of the aged and disabled, but no one would suggest that therefore the sale of milk in shops should be prohibited. 2. That wearing the wrong spectacles may damage the eyes. There is no evidence for this and few people will continue to wear spectacles for long if they get no benefit from them.

Your analogy with feet is interesting because bad footwear, particularly in childhood and adolescence, is the main cause of foot disorders. A much better case could be made for setting up a "General Footwear Council" and prohibiting the sale of footwear except by registered "podiatricians".

In short, the opticians' monopoly causes a great deal of inconvenience and extra cost to the general public with very little benefit except, of course, to the opticians and I wish Lord Rugby every success.

Yours faithfully,
B. M. WRIGHT,
The Dial House,
93 Uxbridge Road,
Rickmansworth, Hertfordshire.

Desert reading

From Mr Paul Theroux

Sir, Instead of the thriller, Mark Thatcher might have been better off with a copy of *The Fearful Void* by Geoffrey Moorhouse published in 1974. It is the narrative of Mr Moorhouse's journey from Chinguetti (Mauritania) via Tombouctou (Mali) to Tamanrasset in Algeria. Mr Moorhouse travelled these 2,000 miles of desert on foot.

Yours faithfully,
PAUL THEROUX,
35 Elsynge Road, SW18.

Closure of Invergordon

From Sir Andrew Gilchrist

Sir, In your leading article about the closure of the aluminium smelter at Invergordon, (*January 8*) you refer to the Highlands and Islands Development Board as one of the better quangoes. I hope this is true, but there is a limit to what the board can do in the way of "priming the market place". Your own suggestion about increasing redundancy payments in the hope that a few ex-employees might set up enterprises on their own is like firing a shot-gun at an elephant.

The relative prosperity of the Highland area in recent years has been due in part, only in part, to the creation and activities of the HIDB. To quite as large an extent, improvements in economic activity and in employment have come about through the introduction of large-scale enterprises only indirectly influenced by the Board — the Invergordon smelter, the Corpach pulp-mill, and the back-up facilities concerned with the exploitation of North-Sea oil. Two of those three "outside" stimulators have collapsed, and it will not suffice to throw an extra £10 million (over three years) to the HIDB. I am sure the board will spend the money to maximum job-creating advantage, but the current economic set-back is far too gross to be met by such a small-scale expedient.

And the closure is not only an economic set-back — it is also a social set-back and a blow to morale which will be felt throughout the Highlands. No-one in the Highlands was responsible for the false assumptions which ruined the smelter project. The Highlands welcomed the project and did their best to make it prosperous for its owners and for the Govenment which supported it. A gesture is required on a basis not merely of generosity but of justice.

There is one obvious way in which the adverse impact of the closure can be minimised and in due course counteracted. That would be by a reversal of a recent Government decision, taken on a very narrow balance of advantages, to discard the plan for a gas-gathering system for North-Sea oil. The balance has now been altered, and the decision requires to be reconsidered.

Yours faithfully,
ANDREW GILCHRIST,
Arthur's Crag,
Hazelbank,
By Lanark.

Snow houses

From Mrs E. T. Loram,

Sir, Mrs Nadine Pepys's letter (January 18) prompts me to tell you that among a number of china plates painted by my grandmother is one depicting a snow house in the garden of Dewes House, Mere. In her book, *Putting the Clock Back*, she refers to three snow houses in one of which her mother got stuck, having ventured in wearing a crinoline:

These two earlier snowhouses could only accommodate a few at a time, but in the great snowstorm of January, 1881, a large one was built that could comfortably hold 16 people! .... It had a boarded floor, and we had tea inside it several times. (From *Putting the Clock Back*, by Agnes Yates, published 1939).

The original painting by my grandmother is dated January 23, 1881: the copy on the plate was made by her in 1916.

Yours sincerely,
EILEEN LORAM,
Crookgate, Chapel Knapp,
Gastard, Corsham, Wiltshire.



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

SANDRINGHAM, NORFOLK
January 19: The Prince of Wales today visited South Wales. The Hon Edward Adeane was in attendance.

THATCHED HOUSE LODGE
January 19: Princess Alexandra, Patron, this afternoon visited the Headquarters of the Cystic Fibrosis Research Trust at 5 Blyth Road, London Borough of Bromley.
Miss Mona Mitchell was in attendance.

The Duke of Kent, President of the Royal National Life-boat Institution, accompanied by The Duchess of Kent, will attend a family service of remembrance and thanksgiving for the Penlee lifeboat at the Paul Church, Mousehole, Cornwall, on Friday.

A memorial service for Lady Hartwell will be held at St Margaret's, Westminster, on Tuesday, February 23, at noon.

The Dowager Lady Grimthorpe regrets that she was unable to attend the memorial service for Major Sir Reginald Macdonald-Buchanan in the Guards Chapel on January 12.

Memorial Mass for Marie B. Gulbenkian will be celebrated at St Mary's Church, Cadogan Street, SW3, at 11 am on Monday, February 8.

Mrs David Shovel gave birth to a daughter (Louisa Phyllis Rose) on Sunday, January 17.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr H. J. Twiss and Miss S-L. Jennings
The engagement is announced between Hugh, younger son of Admiral Sir Frank Twiss, of East Marsh Farm, Bratton, Wiltshire, and the late Lady Twiss and Sarah-Louise, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs Vivian Jennings, of Witley Manor, Witley, Surrey.

Mr P. J. Power and Dr N. Vander-Vaulth
The engagement is announced between Patrick, eldest son of Mr and Mrs P. C. Power, of Liverpool, now resident in Waterford, Republic of Ireland, and Nanda, daughter of De-Heer en Mevrouw Klaus Vander-Vaulth, of the Princengracht, Amsterdam, Holland.

Major E. A. Windsor Clive and Miss G. M. S. FitzGerald
The engagement is announced between Edward Windsor Clive, Coldstream Guards, son of Captain and Mrs F. A. Windsor Clive, of Bury Court, Redmarley, Gloucester, and Grania, daughter of Mr M. E. F. S. FitzGerald, of Hill Place, Haywards Heath, Sussex, and the late Mrs M. FitzGerald.

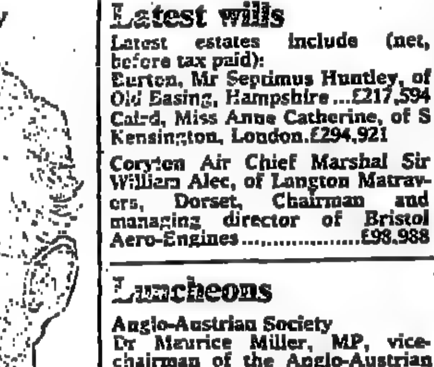
Mr C. D. Town and Miss R. J. Cook
The engagement is announced between Christopher, son of Mr and Mrs Philip Town, of Wallington, Surrey, and Hazel, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs Douglas Bracey Cook, of Sanderstead, Surrey.

Mr A. P. Voller and Miss D. J. Shaw
The engagement is announced between Anthony, younger son of Mr and Mrs H. Voller, and Diana, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs John Shaw, of Silvertrees, Pachesham Park, Leatherhead.

Mr R. A. H. Webb and Miss J. M. Cotterill
The engagement is announced between Adam, son of Mr R. Webb and the late Mrs H. Webb, of Dorchester, Oxfordshire, and Jane Cotterill, daughter of Mr and Mrs K. W. Cotterill, of Camberley, Surrey.

Mr F. R. Younson and Miss G. M. Harris
The engagement is announced between Fraser, son of the late Mr P. P. Younson and Mrs B. M. Younson, of Midhurst, West Sussex, and Gillian, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs R. V. W. Harris, of Brampton, Cambridgeshire.

Latest wills



Latest estates include (net, before tax paid):
Eurton, Mr Septimus Huntley, of Old Basing, Hampshire ...£217,594
Catt, Miss Anna Catherine, of S Kensington, London £294,921
Coryton Air Chief Marshal Sir William Alec, of Langton Matravers, Dorset, Chairman and managing director of Bristol Aero-Engines ...£98,988

Birthdays today



Lord Aylestone, former chairman of the Independent Broadcasting Authority, who is 77.

Mr George Burns, 86; Mr Derek Dougan, 44; the Very Rev D. L. Edwards, 53; the Hon Sir Henry Fisher, 64; Sir James Hanson, 60; Major Dick Hern, 61; Mr Royalton Kisch, 63; Commandant Vonla McBride, 61; Mr F. J. Marshall, 76; Sir Roy Welensky, 75.

Latest appointments

Latest appointments include:
Mr W. A. Beaumont, an Assistant Secretary in the Welsh Office, to be Speaker's Secretary, from February 1, in succession to Sir Noel Short.

Professor Sir Desmond Pond, Professor of Psychiatry, London University, to be chief scientist to the Department of Health and Social Security from March.

Mr H. B. Chrimes, to be vice-president of the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine.

The Rev J. M. Armson, vice-principal, of Westcott House, Cambridge, to be principal of the Theological College, Coates Hall, Edinburgh.

Luncheons

Anglo-Austrian Society
Sir Maurice Miller, MP, vice-chairman of the Anglo-Austrian Society, gave a luncheon at the House of Commons yesterday in honour of Mr Michael Alexander, Ambassador-designate at Vienna, and Mrs Alexander. Other guests were:
Mr Ernest Armstrong, MP, Mr Arthur Bottomley, MP, Mr Norbert Burda, Lord Caccia (president of the society), Dr George Catlin, Lord Campbell of Croy, Dr Hans Demel, Dr Gottlieb Dorfmann, Mrs Anne Ellis, Mr Walter J Foster, Mr Robert Gold, Mr Donald Gordon, Sir William Hayter, Mr James Johnson, Mr Kenneth Lewis, MP, Mr Hugh Rossi, Mr John Palmer, Lady Scott, Dr Bernard Stillfried and Mr John Turner, MP.

Inter-Parliamentary Union
Mr John Page, MP, chairman of the British Group of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, was host at a luncheon held at the Restaurant Ship Hispaniola yesterday in honour of a parliamentary delegation from Norway led by Mr Oddbjorn Langlo, chairman of the Norwegian Group of the IUP.

Law Society
Mr Denis Marshall, President of the Law Society, was host at a luncheon at 60 Carey Street, WC2, yesterday. The guests, were:
Sir Arthur Collins, Sir Neville Leigh, the chairman of the GLC, Sir Francis Sandilands, Sir Ian Trethowan, Mr Simon Partridge, Mr Brian Wrigley, Mr W M H Williams, Mr J L Barrall and Mr J L Bowron (secretary-general).

HM Inspectorate of Constabulary
Sir James Crane, HM Chief Inspector of Constabulary, presided at the annual reunion luncheon of HM Inspectorate of Constabulary at New Scotland Yard yesterday. The principal guest was Mr William Whitelaw, Secretary of State for the Home Department. Others present were:
Lord Belstead, Sir Robert Armstrong, Sir Brian Cubbon, Sir James Haughton, Sir Kenneth Newman, Sir Eric St Johnston, Mr R J Andrew, Mr R H Anning, Mr R S Barratt, Mr H H Barton, Mr P E Brodie, Mr L Byford, Mr J A Dellow, Mr N Galbraith, Mr J Halliday, Mr R Harvey, Miss N M Hill, Mr P B Kavanagh, Miss J Law, Mr J T Manuel, Mr P A Myers, Mr S E Peck and Miss P Sigsworth.

Dinners

Speaker
The Speaker gave a dinner in Speaker's House yesterday evening in honour of Mr Oddbjorn Langlo and other members of a parliamentary delegation from Norway. The Norwegian Ambassador and Mrs Jacobsen were present. Other guests were:
Mr Bernard Weatherill, MP, and Mrs Weatherill, Mr Donald Stewart, MP, Mr Jack Dormand, MP, Sir Peter Emery, MP, Mr John Heddle, MP, Mr Toby Jessel, MP, Mr James Johnson, MP, Dr Edmund Marshall, MP, Mr Roger Moate, MP, Lord Mountevans, Mr John Osborn, MP, Mr Jack Page, MP, Mr Gordon Wilson, MP, Mr and Mrs W A Beaumont, Canon and Mrs Trevor Beeson, Mrs Margrethe Mahmoud, Captain Peter Shaw, Mrs Roy Stockton and Sir Noel and Lady Short.

Lady Mayoress
The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress entertained the Court of Aldermen, the Sheriffs' and the High Officers of the Corporation of London, and their ladies at dinner at Mansion House last night.

Scientific Instrument Makers' Company
The Scientific Instrument Makers' Company held a livery dinner at Scientific Instrument Makers' Hall last night. The Master, Mr S S Carlisle, and the Wardens, Mr C R Jennings and Mr M H W Gall, welcomed the guests. The principal guest and speaker was Mr Neville Cooper. Other guests included the Master of the Plaisterers' Company and the Master-elect of the Clockmakers' Company.

Saving our heritage

By Kenneth Gosling

Colin Ford is a man with an important mission: to help to reduce to a trickle the flood of historic photographs leaving Britain.

Mr Ford, whose appointment as the first keeper of the National Museum of Photography, Film and Television at Bradford, was announced yesterday, has been closely involved with campaigns to give photography its proper place alongside the more traditional media.

He has helped to have important collections retained in Britain as keeper of film and photography at the National Portrait Gallery since 1972.

One comprised three albums of photographs by the Scottish pioneers, D. O. Hill and Robert Adamson; another, Julia Margaret Cameron's Herschel album. The scale of the financial difficulty can be gauged from the fact that between them those collections cost £86,000 to buy for Britian.

"There are regular auction sales of old photographs", he said yesterday at the Wardley Theatre, Bradford, site of the new museum. "The vast majority of important photographs knocked down at those sales go abroad."

"I have no doubt that our photographic heritage is running away quite fast, and if any treasures do come on to the market we should see that they stay here, not necessarily for the new museum because there are places like the V & A and the National Portrait Gallery that have splendid collections.

"There is nowhere in the world that has a complete museum like the one we plan to have. The point is that most museums are either about the history and technology or about the art of photography. My view is that it has to be about both and what we have to get is this marriage between art and technology."

The new museum will open in 1984; the theatre will cost the local authority £1.9m to convert and the Government will foot a £500,000 bill to fit it out.

Mr Ford, aged 47, expects to bring the craft of photography right up to date, using video, holograms and any future developments. He is leaving for the United States for three weeks on Saturday to look at museums of photography and scientific collections.

"Then it will be a question of thinking hard about the project and picking a lot of people's brains".



Mr Colin Ford: Focusing attention on preserving historic photographs

25 years ago

From The Times of Wednesday January 16, 1957

Defence cuts

Announcements of defence economies were made by all three Service Ministries last night. The War Office said that national service men will not be called up for part-time training with the Territorial Army or the Army Emergency Reserve, including the Mobile Defence Corps, this year. The Air Ministry announced that most units of the Royal Auxiliary Air Force are to be disbanded, including all the flying squadrons, and all the regiment squadrons used for the ground defence of airfields. Most of the fighter control and radar reporting units will remain. The Admiralty stated that the Air Branch of the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve is to be disbanded, and that the disbandment will be completed by the weekend of March 9-10.



Linked arms for the Prince and Princess

By Alan Hamilton

The Queen has approved joint armorial bearings for the Prince and Princess of Wales, which are in the nature of a trademark or personal property stamp intended for use on the royal couple's joint possessions.

Prepared by the College of Arms and properly called an achieviment of arms, the device consists of the lion and the unicorn flanking the shield of the Prince of Wales and the shield of the Spencer family. The Prince's shield is surrounded by the Garter buckle, the Princess's by a chaplet of oak leaves. Underneath, at the Prince's specific request, appear his badge of three ostrich feathers and his motto: "Ich Dien" — I serve.

Red, gold and silver dominate the arms. The Prince's shield is chiefly the devices of England, Scotland and Ireland, with four Welsh dragons surmounted by a crown in the centre. The Princess's shield consists of two knots, or frets, the ancient arms of the de Spencer family, with a bar of three scallop shells to signify from which branch of the family she is descended.

Six months' work by the College of Arms has gone into preparing the arms, and several drafts were prepared before a final version was approved by the Prince and Princess. Mr Colin Cole, Garter King of Arms, said yesterday that the difficulty had *been to put the two shields* together to conform with the rules of heraldry, while making the whole device artistically satisfying.

Both the Prince and the Princess have their own individual arms, she having been granted her personal device by royal warrant immediately after her wedding last July. Household effects at Highgrove are a likely recipient of the new stamp, and its appearance on a flag flying above the couple's Gloucestershire home is certain.

Moreover . .Miles Kington

Very little news has come out of Albania in the last month to clarify the apparent "suicide" of Prime Minister Mehmet Shehu. In fact, very little news has come out of Albania in the past 35 years. Adrian Tradilu, Professor of Eastern Adriatic Studies at London University, is one of the few people who can cast light on the situation, Mr Tradilu?

Yes?

Can you cast some light on the situation?

Well, what seems to have happened is that Mr Shehu has committed suicide. He and Mr Enver Hoxha, the party leader, have run the country since records began, probably since the last century, so I would guess that whatever happened was by agreement between them. If they had an argument, I would guess it was Mr Hoxha who won.

Can you suggest why Mr Shehu committed suicide?

You have to remember that Albania is not a rich country. Its main exports are political press releases and portraits of Mr Hoxha, for which there is not as much demand as there used to be. Even its main industry, tourism, operates only on a small scale. Last year there were only nine tourists, as far as I know.

Nine?

Yes. I took eight students there on a field trip. The students all remained there when I returned.

They preferred to remain in Albania?

No. They vanished while I was there. This is quite normal.

I don't see how this explains Mr Shehu's suicide.

Well, I am trying to stress how poor a country Albania is. My theory is that Mr Hoxha suggested that Mr Shehu committed suicide in order to save the expense of a general election.

I see. There have been suggestions, of course, that Mr Hoxha and Mr Shehu were involved in a shoot-out.

Impossible. Albania could not afford enough ammunition to arm two men simultaneously. As it is, Mr Shehu's suicide will have strained the Albanian economy considerably. If indeed there is such a thing as the Albanian economy.

Could you explain that?

Certainly. Albania has no relations with the West. Nor has it any relations with the Soviet block. This is generally explained by its intransigent Marxism. But I am coming round to the theory that it is because there is no such place as Albania.

That seems extraordinary.

It is the only theory that fits all the facts. I am now firmly of the opinion that Albania is in fact the figment of someone's imagination, a science-fiction writer probably, one with a sense of humour and an addiction to Scrabble.

Scrabble?

Yes. I have never come across a person in Albania who did not have a name which was obviously a losing hand at Scrabble. Mehmet Shehu. Enver Hoxha. The new Prime Minister, Mr Adil Carcani. These are all being invented by some wily fiction-writer, probably Kurt Vonnegut Jr. The explanation of Mr Shehu's death, I would imagine, is simply that the tiles forming his name were knocked accidentally to the ground, and that the writer could not be bothered to re-form them.

Mr Tradilu, thank you.

Not at all.

Law Report January 20 1982

L-driver's conviction stands

Regina v Preston Justices, Ex parte Lyons
Before Lord Lane, Lord Chief Justice and Mr Justice Woolf
[Judgment delivered January 19]

A learner driver who in the course of a driving lesson with a *qualified driving instructor*, and in accordance with his instructor's directions, executed an emergency stop without first making sure that the road behind him was clear, was properly convicted by justices of driving without due care and attention, contrary to section 3 of the Road Traffic Act 1972.

The Divisional Court so held, refusing Philip John Lyons's application for an order of mandamus to compel the Preston Justices to state a case.

The justices, who convicted the applicant of driving without due care and attention, absolutely discharging him and declining to endorse his licence, refused to state a case for the opinion of the High Court on the ground that the application was frivolous.

Mr Rodney Halligan for the applicant. Neither the justices nor the prosecutor appeared or were represented.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE, expressing surprise that the prosecutor had seen fit to launch the proceedings against the applicant, said that on September 7, 1981 the applicant was having his last driving lesson before his test. He was told by his experienced and well qualified driving instructor to bring the vehicle to an emergency stop when given the signal to do so and without looking in his rear view mirror. The signal was given, the *applicant* applied the brakes, and a motor cycle travelling behind, its driver having no cause to suppose that the vehicle would come to a sudden halt, drove into the back of the vehicle.

The applicant was charged with the offence and the justices, believing that an objective test had to be applied, decided that the incident clearly amounted to careless driving and convicted the applicant. It was submitted that the justices were not entitled to come to that conclusion and *that they should be required to state a case.*

Their Lordships had been referred to *McCrone v Riding* ([1938] 1 All ER 157) and to *Simpson v Peat* ([1952] 2 QB 27). In the latter case Lord Goddard, Lord Chief Justice, said: "If he is driving without due care and attention it is immaterial what caused him to do so. The question for the justices is: was the defendant exercising that degree of care and attention that a reasonable and prudent driver would exercise in the circumstances?"

Bearing in mind that this was a driving lesson rather than a driving test, when different considerations might apply, the justices were entitled to conclude that a prudent driver, regardless of his instructor's order not to look in the mirror before making the emergency stop, should have made certain himself that it was safe to execute the manoeuvre when asked to do so.

In the circumstances the application would be refused.

MR JUSTICE WOOLF agreeing, said that he attached *importance to the words of Lord* Hewart, Lord Chief Justice, in *McCrone* at p158E: "That standard is an objective standard, impersonal and universal, fixed in relation to the safety of other users of the highway". If a person chose to take driving lessons on a highway, then he had to be prepared to adopt that standard.

Solicitors: Bartletts de Reya, for Blackhurst, Parker & Yates, Preston.

No ground of appeal

Regina v Wetwood
Regina v Watson

Where defendants in a crown court trial did not give evidence and the jury had to decide on circumstantial evidence, there was *nothing wrong in the* prosecution addressing the jury twice, in opening and in closing and the fact that they had done so was not a ground of appeal against conviction, Lord Justice Eveleigh, sitting with Mr Justice Milmo and Mr Justice Drake, held in the Court of Appeal (Criminal Division) on January 15.

Lawyers

Counsel for the appellants in *Lidster and Another v Owen* (*The Times* January 14) were Mr Anthony Thompson, QC and Mr Charles Kaplan. The respondent was represented by Mr John Bull. Solicitors: Marshall Harvey & Keats, Bournemouth; Mr M. J. Davies, Dorchester.

OBITUARY

MR ALEC ROBERTSON

Influential writer and broadcaster on music

Mr Alec Robertson, MBE, who died on January 18 at the age of 89, was born at the right time to make a career in music in the new forms generated by the gramophone and radio. Although he had in his time learned singing and harmony he was only for a few years between studentship and the First World War an executant, when he played the organ at Frensham parish church in Surrey. But his name became known nationally by his broadcasts in the days when musical appreciation was valued by a new public hungry for musical experience.

He had a second career as scholar and author.

Coming of a legal family Alexander Thomas Parke Robertson was born at Southsea on June 3, 1892 and was educated at Bradfield and the Royal Academy of Music. On his return from military service he became a lecturer at LCC evening institutes and for ten years was head of the Gramophone Company's educational department until 1930 when, as a result of conversion to the Roman Catholic faith, as he tells in his autobiography, he decided to take orders and went to the Beda College in Rome to prepare for the priesthood.

In spite of a good deal of intellectually honest difficulty on points of dogmatic theology he was ordained and appointed to a chaplaincy at Westminster Cathedral. But by 1937 he was doubting his vocation, though not his faith, and by the time war broke out in 1939 he had embarked on a new career as a broadcaster in the series *Music and the Ordinary Listener* which Sir Walford Davies, an old friend, was conducting.

He remained with the BBC giving talks, introducing programmes, editing the widely admired *Music Magazine* and superintending recordings, until 1953, when *he retired. For an even* longer time he was a regular reviewer of gramophone records.

His training for the church had given Robertson a knowledge of liturgy that few musicians could equal. This knowledge bore fruit in a number of authoritative books on church music, *The Interpretation of Plainchant* in 1937; *Music of the Catholic Church* in 1961; and in 1967 *Requiem*, a survey of the "music of mourning and consolation" ranging far beyond settings of the *Missa pro defunctis* through the sacred music of Protestant communions to not specifically Christian memorial music. He was also joint editor of the *Pelican History of Music* (three volumes) 1961-66.

He had also to his credit a critical biography of *Dvorak* (1944), *Contrasts: the Arts & Religion* (1946); *How to Listen to Music* (1948) and in 1961 *More than Music*, an autobiography of exceptional candour, which went far to show how by a mixture of *courage*, honesty and quick sympathy he was able to make friendships in every branch of our musical life — and beyond.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR EDMUND HERRING

Lieutenant-General Sir Edmund Herring, KCMG, KBE, DSO, MC, who died on January 5 in a Melbourne nursing home at the age of 89, distinguished himself in two fields of activity. He was both a distinguished legal figure who was Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Victoria from 1944 to 1964 and also a soldier with a notable record in both world wars. From 1945 to 1972 he was Lieutenant Governor of Victoria.

His wife, Dame Mary Herring, DBE, a doctor and remembered for her community work and for her crusading for family planning, died last October.

Edmund Francis Herring, the son of E. S. Herring, was born on September 2, 1892, and educated at Melbourne Church of England Grammar School and Trinity College, Melbourne. He was awarded a Rhodes scholarship in 1912 and was up at Oxford when war broke out in 1914 and joined the R.F.A. afterwards serving in France with the BEF and in Macedonia. He won a DSO and a Military Cross and was mentioned in dispatches. He took his MA and DCL while at New College, Oxford, and was called to the Bar by the Inner Temple in 1920. In 1963 he was made an honorary Bencher.

He returned to military service in 1939 on the outbreak of the Second World War and saw varied service. As CRA, 6th Division he saw action at Bardia and Tobruk and later was in Greece. He was subsequently GOC the *New Guinea Force* and in 1978 he was involved in a controversy about his time in that country. It came to light that he had confirmed death sentences on Papuans convicted of handing over missionaries to the Japanese. He stoutly defended himself saying he had a clear conscience. The men he said had been treated fairly according to the conventions and circumstances of war.

He ascended the bench of Victoria's Supreme Court straight from an Army camp in 1944. His 20 years as Chief Justice was a period of significant change and growth in the administration of the law. He earned the reputation of being a fine judge and an able administrator. In 1950 he put aside his robes and wig for a year on being granted leave to act as Director-General of Recruiting. He was active in church affairs and was for *many years Chancellor of the* Archdiocese of Melbourne. He was a vice-president of the British and Foreign Bible Society. He led the Australian Coronation contingent in 1953. Oxford and Monash universities awarded him honorary degrees.

MR BERNARD KIRCHNER

A correspondent writes:

Mr Bernard Joseph Kirchner, CBE, died on January 18 at the age of 87.

Son of a merchant banker in the City of London, Bernard Kirchner belonged to the generation which grew up in the last years of the Victorian era and went straight from school or university into the First World War. He was a link with an age that seems remote today and had mixed views about the changes he had lived through. As a former journalist he did his best to move with the times and remained fresh in outlook despite advancing years. His memory for people and events often surprised his friends.

Intending originally to be a civil engineer, he entered the Imperial College of Science, in 1913 and had completed only a year when war broke out. In August 1914 he joined the Artists' Rifles and less than three months later landed in France where, after a brief tour in the trenches, the battalion spent the winter in training.

In 1915 Kirchner was commissioned in The South Staffordshire Regiment from the OTC at St Omer. Wounded at the battle of Loos, he spent the next 10 months in hospital and after convalescence was bombing officer in the reserve battalion. In 1918 he was seconded to the R.A.F.

He edited The Artists' Rifles Roll of Honour and then resumed his engineering studies in 1920. His only achievement was to be elected president of the college Union.

Writing was more in his line, so when offered a job on *The Statesman* of Calcutta he jumped at the opportunity. It was the beginning of a career during which initially he was groomed for management as well as leader writing. He reported army manoeuvres, acted as theatre critic and on one memorable occasion spent a happy week reporting polo.

While still a young man he became managing editor of the newly opened Delhi office of his paper and a director. On the outbreak of war in 1939 he was appointed a member of the National Service Advisory Committee.

In 1941 his services were loaned to the Government as Chief Press Adviser and Chief Press Censor. It was a case of poacher turned gamekeeper. Censorship in India, as in Britain, was done with the cooperation of the press and it was Kirchner's task to use persuasion rather than the big stick. With Japan's entry into the war, India had the war on her own borders and war correspondents flocked to Delhi.

Gandhi's "Quit India" campaign aggravated political tensions and there were times when Kirchner's gifts for diplomacy were severely tested. But he and his staff managed to keep the press on an even keel and he was made CBE in 1944. In 1946-47 he was Delhi Correspondent of *The Times*.

After leaving India in 1948, he spent the last few years of his career in Fleet Street in charge of the London office of *The Statesman*. During these years he served on the council of the Commonwealth Press Union and other professional bodies.

He had a long-standing connexion with the Catenian Association, The Catholic businessmen's group; he took over the editorship of *Catena* in 1957 and was editor for 14 years; he remained associate editor until his death.

From his schooldays he never lost his love of cricket. He played tennis and golf *until well into middle age and* in retirement his interests were gardening, crossword puzzles and bridge. He was twice married and owed much, he used to say, to both his wives. Such success as he had in life was due he felt to their companionship and steadying influence.

VARLAM SHALAMOV

Varlam Shalamov, the Russian writer best known for his *Kolyma Tales*, chronicles of life in Soviet Labour camps, is reported to have died in Moscow on January 17. He was 74.

As a young writer Shalamov had been arrested in 1937 at the height of Stalin's purges for speaking warmly in praise of the emigré writer, Ivan Bunin. Shalamov had declared that Bunin, who lived in France from 1919 and won the 1933 Nobel Prize for Literature, ought to be acknowledged as a classic of Russian literature. For his pains he was sent to the Kolyma camp complex in the remote North-east of Siberia, the destination thousands who were employed mining gold, as a result of the purges of the 1930s. Here, he spent 17 years.

Released in the 1950s he appeared to have been rehabilitated after Khrushchev's denunciation of Stalin, in 1956.

Shalamov's Kolyma notes, never appeared in the Soviet Union. But they were published abroad in emigré journals, and as a result of a rebuke to a number of Soviet authors from the Moscow branch of the Soviet Writers' Union Shalamov felt moved to publish a denial that he had authorized their publication overseas, in the *Literary Gazette*, in 1972.

The Kolyma notes, published in this country as *Kolyma Tales* in 1980, were graphic short stories in the finest traditions of Russian realism.

Shalamov is thought to have declined a request from Alexander Solzhenitsyn, to be his co-author in *The Gulag Archipelago*.

HIS HON GWYN MORRIS

His Honour Gwyn Morris, QC, who died on January 18 at the age of 72, was a circuit judge at the Central Criminal Court from 1972 until his recent retirement. He had suffered bad health for many years but insisted on carrying on with his legal duties.

Gwyn Rhyse Francis Morris was born in 1910 the son of W. J. Morris. He was educated at New College, Oxford, and was called to the Bar by the Middle Temple in 1937. He took Silk in 1959 and from 1964 to 1967 sat on the general council of the Bar. He became Master of the Bench, Middle Temple in 1966.

He was twice married; first in 1933 to Margaret, daughter of Ridley Mackenzie, MD. They had two sons (of whom one is deceased) and a daughter. His second marriage was to Lady Victoria Audrey Beatrice, daughter of Viscount Ingestre and sister of the 21st Earl of Shrewsbury.

BRIG RICHARD DOYLE

Brigadier Richard (Paddy) Doyle, CBE, general manager of the Glenrothes Development Corporation from 1962 to 1976 and a Deputy Lieutenant for Fife, died on January 15 at the age of 70. He was elected a member of the Court of St Andrew's University in 1971 and a Regent of St Salvator's College in 1976.

The son of R. J. Doyle, of Dublin, he was educated at O'Connell School and University College, Dublin. He saw service in the Second World War in the Far East and after the war Colonel i/c Administration, Cyprus from 1955 to 1958. He was Brigadier and Director of Quartering, War Office, from 1960 to 1962.

He married in 1940 Rae Phyllis, daughter of H. D. Pascoe. They had two sons and one daughter.

SIR BASIL GOULDING

Sir Basil Goulding, third Baronet, who died on January 16 at his home in Wicklow, aged 72, was an important colourful figure in the commercial, sporting and artistic life of Ireland for many years.

The son of Sir Lingard Goulding he was educated at Winchester, and Christ Church Oxford, where he was captain of the university soccer team. He later represented Ireland in tennis, and cricket. During the Second World War, he was a wing commander in the RAFVR. Afterwards, he returned to Ireland to head his family fertilizer business and was a director of many other companies. He was a compulsive innovator in all he touched, and he never hesitated to press his tastes and views on others who may have been more hesitant in their convictions. While some of his innovations may not have been altogether well-judged, the originality of approach they betokened could not but evoke admiration. His reports to shareholders in his company were essays in trendiness.

He was a tireless patron of modern art and amassed a formidable collection in his lovely home overlooking the Dargle in Enniskerry. The refreshing liveliness of his conversation was one of the delights of Irish life. He never grew old; and until his last illness he remained an essentially boyish figure, playing tennis, riding a bicycle, full of impish schemes and original ideas.

He married in 1939, Valerie the only daughter of Sir Walter Monckton, KC (later Viscount Monckton of Brenchley). They had three sons.

The heir to the baronetcy is the eldest, Mr Lingard Goulding, headmaster of the Headfort preparatory school in co Meath.

هكذا من الأصل

BUSINESS NEWS

GOLD PRICE

600 dollars per oz
500
400
300
200
1979 1980 1981

Gold was steadier yesterday after its recent shake-out, recovering $3 to $375½. The bullion price has started 1982 weakly, with investors taking the view that the metal is unlikely to shine while real interest rates continue at high levels.

Nissan plant decision soon

Nissan of Japan is to make a final decision next month on its proposal to build a £300m car manufacturing plant in the United Kingdom. Mr Takashi Ishihara, the company's president, said in Tokyo yesterday that a feasibility study had put the project in a favourable light and "I see no special obstacles to our advance". He added that another company delegation is to visit Britain next month for a final round of negotiations.

The race for Governor

Mr David Scholey, deputy chairman of Warburgs, appears to be slipping in the race to be next Governor of the Bank of England. Although he is well-favoured by the Prime Minister, the latest Government thinking is that it is too ealy for Mr Scholey, aged 46, to make the move. The Government, however, still seems determined to appoint a less establishment figure than Mr Gordon Richardson, the present incumbent.

De Lorean aid to be reviewed

The Government is reconsidering the extent of its financial support for the De Lorean car company in the light of a slump in sales in the United States, its sole market.

Mr Adam Butler, Minister of State for Northern Ireland, told the Commons yesterday that new export credit guaratees would be granted to the company for £10m up to May 31, and a further £5m up to August 31.

This falls well short of De Lorean's demand for £26m immediately, and a further £10m in March.

Belfast jobs go

Short Brothers, the State-owned Belfast aerospace company, is to make 650 workers redundant, about one tenth of their labour force, because of the continuing world airline recession.

Access cuts rate

From the beginning of February, the Access credit card company is to reduce from 3 per cent to 2.5 per cent the maximum commission charged to smaller garages, about half the total of petrol retailers taking Access cards.

Electronic mail

British Telecom has gone into partnership with the American company Dialcom to provide an electronic mail service. Customers will be able to dial a computer bureau using their own terminals to send letters or messages to any other clients linked to the system.

● Many companies profits could benefit from the recent bad weather Page 14
● MEPC's decision to raise £62.3m has upset the City. Business Editor Page 15
● Chartered accountants are often ignorant of the problems of modern management says Adrienne Gleeson page 15

Hopes for Budget cuts in borrowing burden

By Peter Wilson Smith

Important Budget charges allowing business to pay interest on loans net of corporation tax could be introduced if, as seems likely, Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Chancellor, heeds proposals from the Grylls Committee.

The proposals are receiving considerable support within the Government, not least from Mrs Thatcher who has agreed to meet the Grylls study group soon.

Such a move would allow long-term loan to be paid net of corporation tax and would effectively halve the immediate interest cost to industry and greatly boost cash flow. At present, a company paying £10m of annual interest can offset this against profits before paying corporation tax but many companies are not getting this relief because they have no taxable profits. Under the Grylls proposal the £10m interest burden would be cut to £5m and there would be no relief for corporation tax.

They will discuss proposals to boost industrial investment by encouraging longer-term lending by the banks. The meeting is another important victory for the Grylls group which is lobbying hard to have its proposals included in the forthcoming budget.

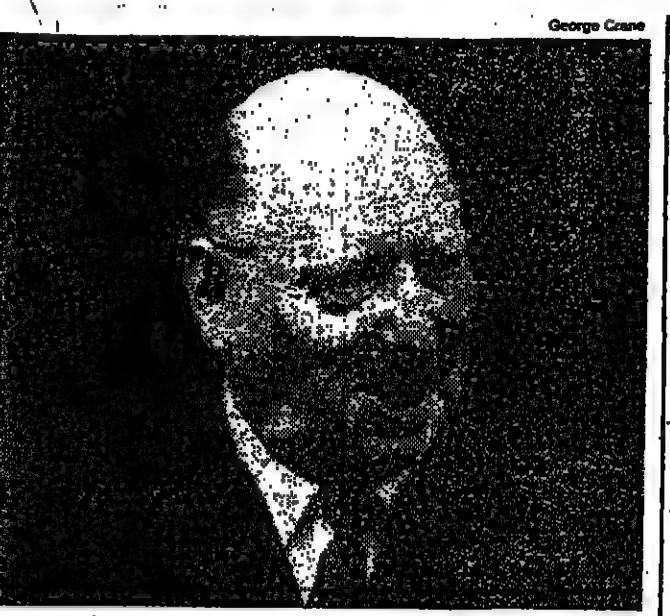
The study group met Sir Geoffrey in November and has since had detailed talks with Treasury officials and there have been several meetings with Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for Industry and Mr Kenneth Baker, Industry Minister, who are both believed to be supporters.

Mr Michael Grylls, chairman of the Conservative backbench industy committee, who was instrumental in getting the Government-backed loan guarantee scheme accepted in the last Budget, said there appeared to be a good deal of political support for the proposals.

The group was set up by Mr Grylls last July.

Its main proposals, designed to encourage investment by boosting long-term lending to industry by the banks, included allowing interest on loans over five years to be paid net of corporation tax and capital repayment holidays of up to three years. It is also recommended raising the present £75,000 loan guarantee scheme and restrictions on the growth of bank lending to the non-business sector.

George Crane



Lord Lew Grade at the High Court yesterday.

Gill unlikely to get record handshake

By Philip Robinson and Paul Maidment

Australian Mr Robert Holmes a'Court now looks certain to emerge as the victor in his fast moving but complex takeover of Lords Grade's former company, Associated Communications Corporation, despite the late appearance of a rival.

And after losing a High Court move yesterday, Mr Jack Gill, the dismissed ACC managing director is unlikely to get his record £560,000 compensation for loss of office which is part of a £750,000 golden handshake package.

Mr Gill wanted to block any share transactions between his former fellow directors who had agreed to support him and Mr Holmes a'Court until a vote was taken on his payout. But yesterday the High Court rejected his application.

While the High Court was hearing evidence, Mr Holmes a Court's rival, Mr Gerald Ronson, chairman of the Heron Corporation announced it had now formerly requested information on ACC's financial affairs as a step towards making a formal counterbid. At present Mr Ronson'a proposals value ACC at £42.5m.

Meanwhile Mr Holmes a court's advisers, Standard and Chartered merchant bank admitted that they had been contacted by another potential bidder. The bank refused to confirm whether the approach came from millionaire publisher Mr Robert Maxwell who has already gone on record as saying he would be interested in bidding.

It emerged yesterday afternoon during Mr Holmes a'Court's first news conference since making the bid, that ACC was on the verge of insolvency at the time he was appointed to the board on December 17.

His Bell Group, which is making the bid, has already guaranteed a reported £5m worth of bank borrowings from the Midland and is negotiating with and unspecified number of ACC bankers to take similar action.

ACC's gross debt largely unsecured is currently £51m and rising. Mr Holmes a' Court, who first bought into ACC last year, consistently said that he was never interested in making a full bid. But as a result of information given to him at that first board meeting he changed his mind.

The shareholders will get a full explanation in the offer document which he says should be out in about 10 days.

Mr Holmes a'Court has now joined the Post Office pension fund in their legal action opposing the payout to Mr Gill.

In the High Court yesterday, the events which led to the departure of Mr Gill as right hand man to Lord Grade after 25 years, were disclosed for the first time.

SDP man pleads for wage curbs

By Frances Williams

New policies to restrain wage rises and curb trade union powers are essential if unemployment is to be brought down without the risk of explosive inflation, Professor James Meade, the Nobel prize-winning economist, argues in a book published tomorrow.

Professor Meade urges the use of tax and monetary policies to expand money demand in the economy at a steady rate high enough to permit output growth, combined with a decentralized incomes policy to ensure this is translated into more jobs rather than more inflation.

He advocates the setting up of an independent arbitration commission which would judge pay awards by looking at their implications for employment

Professor Meade's views have influenced the emerging economic policies of the Social Democratic Party, of which he is a member, and his basic notion of making steady expansion of demand in some sense conditional on pay restraint is likely to feature in SDP policy.

Curbing inflation, page 15

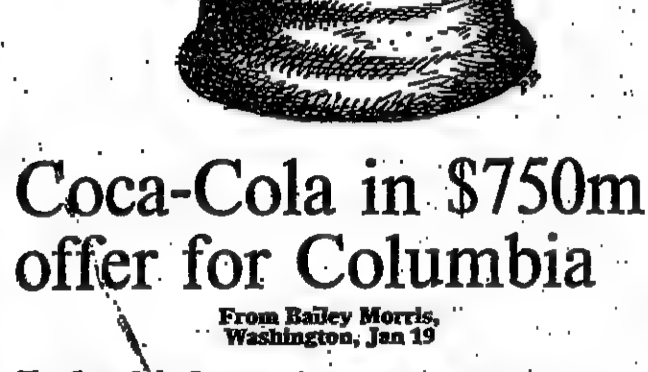
INTEREST RATES MAY SLIP

The Bank of England lowered its intervention rate in money markets for the second consecutive day yesterday, raising speculation that it may be prepared to see a small drop in the general level of interest rates.

Many money market dealers remain cautious, however. They feel that the Bank is merely doing all it can to tempt companies to borrow on bill finance rather than by bank overdrafts. The authorities are keen to see a heavy flow of new bill issues to help them in their day-today management of the money markets.

Some observers take a more optimistic view. They think the Bank is happier now about the underlying trend in the money supply and is fearful that the economic recovery could be strangled unless interest rates are edged downwards. Their views could be tested today if the discount houses try once again to push rates lower in their dealings with the Bank.

Business Editor, page 15



Coca-Cola in $750m offer for Columbia

From Bailey Morris, Washington, Jan 19

The Coca-Cola Company is attempting to break into show business by making a $750m (£395m) offer for Columbia Pictures Industries, one of Hollywood's most profitable film companies.

A team of investment bankers met privately in Atlanta, Georgia yesterday to work out details of the agreement, which has not yet been confirmed, between the world's largest soft drinks company and the oft-courted film-maker.

On Wall Street, the proposed merger is regarded as a marriage "made in heaven" for a variety of reasons.

The price, at $74 a share for Columbia's 10.7 million outstanding shares, is regarded as right by investment analysts who believe Coca-Cola has more than enough cash and borrowing potential to close the deal.

Perhaps more important is the close compatability of the businesses of the two companies. Both are involved in non-durable consumer products which depend heavily on the ability "to mass market from an ivory tower-like position," Mr Roy Burry, an analyst for Kidder-Peabody, said.

It has become increasingly difficult to market soft drinks, which have had flat sales in recent years and this is the reason Coca-Cola is looking beyond its traditional business into the entertainment field for future growth potential, Mr Burry said. "Coke's new management team has seen the handwriting on the wall".

Meanwhile, Columbia's business has blossomed in recent years when other film-makers have suffered reverses from multi-million dollar investments in box office flops.

Columbia's management team of Mr Herbert Allen, the chairman; Mr Franics Vincent, the president and financial expert; and Mr Frank Price, artistic director, has produced hits such as *Kramer v Kramer; Stir Crazy; Only When I Laugh; Stripes;* and *The Blue Lagoon.*

Columbia plans to release a $40m production later this year of the musical *Annie*, a hit both on Broadway and in London.

Columbia has designated more than $15m for promotion of the film which is expected to be both a financial and a box office success.

The film company has also diversified its operations in recent years, moving into the fast-growing home entertainment business with video cassette and pay television subsidiaries.

In addition, Columbia has signed a new agreement with Time Incorporated, owners of Home Box Ofice, under which its films will be used exclusively until April, 1984.

It was both the diversity of its business and the growth potential of Columbia in cable television, for example, which attracted Coca-Cola to the company, analysts said.

Oil prices plunging despite Opec deal

By Edward Townsend
Industrial Correspondent

Spot market oil prices are continuing to decline, despite the severe winter particularly in the United States and Europe, and the big refining companies are now making losses as high as $3 a barrel.

According to the authoritative *Petroleum Intelligence Weekly*, sufficient time has elapsed for spot markets to begin reflecting the $34 Opec price structure set in Geneva last October, but instead of rising, prices are slumping.

Much of the cheaper $32-a-barrel Saudi Arabian light crude has now worked through the refining system but the surplus is still large enough to prevent a recovery of spot market prices.

Heavy snow falls and poor driving conditions have depressed demand for petrol and price wars have continued at garages throughout Britain, the Benelux countries, West Germany and Scandinavia.

Commenting on the first two weeks of 1982, the journal says: "Oil companies were seen battling for market shares in a desperate effort to raise refinery runs to more cost efficient levels.'

Shell UK has blamed the depressed state of the market for its decision to close seven distribution terminals which union officials claim will result in 150 job losses by the end of 1983.

Provisional figures for oil products demand in the United Kingdom last year show a drop to 66 million from 74 million tonnes for 1980 and 87 milliom tonnes for 1979. Last year's demand was the lowest since 1965.

The journal says that since pressure is now mounting on Opec's $34 marker price, Saudi Arabia may be forced to limit its oil exports to fulfil its pledge to defend the price structure.

Shaikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, the Saudi oil minister, said in an interview with the *Middle East Economic Survey* this week that the kingdom was prepared to allow oil output to fall below the current 8.5 million barrels a day although it did not plan a formal cut in production.

He has stressed that a reduction to 6.2 million barrels a day would not create revenue problems, but *Petroleum Intelligence Weekly* says that a more likely would be an initial reduction to 7.5 million barrels a day.

Shaikh Yamani said the kingdom would allow market forces to determine the level of output necessary to defend the Opec marker price.

Saudi oil experts now believe that a balance between oil supply and demand will not occur until the second half of this year, because of the economic recession in the United States.

Shaikh Yamani predicted that the current Opec price freeze would be extended when it expired at the end of the year or tariffs would be raised to take account of inflation.

The next real increase in oil prices, he said, would occur when demand strengthened, when economic recovery began and when coal no longer competed with fuel oil. "This could be around the end of this decade or in the nineties."

The jounal adds that European spot market prices now offer a trace of good news to beleaguered refiners, and the continent now ranks as the most attractive market.

Arabian light is now worth about $32.70 a barrel for a Rotterdam refiner compared with $32.25-$32.50 east of Suez.

MARKET SUMMARY

Strong day for shares

The FTindex of top 30 shares had its best day so far this year rising 11.2 to 545.9 as the chances of a miners' strike weakened.

Blue chips did well. Among those to benefit were Glaxo up 12p to a new high of 466p, Blue Circle 8p to 522p, Grand Metropolitan 9p to 385p, Unilever 10p to 636p, Hawker Siddeley 10p to 324p and Reed International 12p to 266p.

Buyers were also chasing Imperial Group, up 2½p at 75p, in the hope that it will be able to maintain last year's dividend of 6.4p gross when the figures come out in a few weeks.

There was a buyer of London & Overseas Freighters, possibly Mr Faisal Hashim, bidding 60p a share. Mr Hashim at present holds 17.23 per cent, including 3.7 per cent bought in a recent dawn raid, and is soon expected to make a full bid for the rest. But the market expects him to raise his price to between 75p and 85p a share, valuing the company at £45m.

Over 500,00 of Delta Group changed hands, with the price rising 2½p to 47p. Much of the buying has come from the institutions attracted by the income. The current yield is 11.7 per cent.

An early feature was the £62.3m rights issue announced by MEPC which saw the price tumble initially 25p to 200p. But the favurable terms of one-for-five at 180p helped it to bounce back to 214p, for a net fall on the day of 11p.

Esewhere, in properties, better than expected trading news put 40 on Countryside Properties at 115p and 2p on Epsley-Tyas at 83p British Land also rose 4p to 81p after doubling its interim dividend to 0.5p and increasing pre-tax profits to £2.4m.

Eagle Star rose a further 11p to 334p, spurred on by continued hopes of a full scale bid by Allianz, the West German insurance group. Last year Allinaz netted 29 per cent of the shares in a dawn raid pitched at 295p, and since then the institutions have been busy topping up their portfolios in the hope that the Germans may come back again in June.

With few sellers around, Tarmac rose 16p to 418p after the group announced the go-ahead for its big Birmingham office development.

Government securities and the pound both continued to surge ahead yesterday after the easing of pressure on domestic interest rates earlier this week.

Buyers pushed prices up by up to £1 by the close and this enabled the Government Broker to exhaust the remaining £250m of the short tap Exchequer 14 per cent 1996, after reducing the price £2¾ to £93.

He was also able to sell amounts in the three "mini-taps", Treasury 13 per cent 1990, 12 per cent 1995 and 13½ per cent 2004-08, before a few profit takers appeared on the scene.

Equity turnover on January 18, was £107.689m (14,015 bargains).

Michael Clark

COMMODITIES

On the London Metal Exchange, tin developed an easier tone as hedging sales found buyers unreceptive. Three months standard grade tin traded down to £7895 a tonne by the close, down £70 on the day. The copper market was steady in sympathy with gold. Three months higher grade copper ended the day £6 up at £889.25 a tonne. Other metals were basically steady.

TIN

£ per tonne London close

8600
8400 CASH
8200 3-MONTH
8000
7800
NOV DEC 1981 JAN 1982

LONDON EXCHANGE

FT Index 545.9 up 11.2
FT Gilts 63.61 up 0.65
FT all share 314.56 up 5.04
Bargains 20,387

CURRENCIES

● Sterling had another good day, helped by receding fears of a miners' strike and further easing of the dollar. At one point the pound reached $1.8990.

LONDON CLOSE

Sterling
$1.8950, up 120 points
Index 91.5, up 0.7
DM 4.35, up 200 points
Fr.F 11.07, up 17 points
Yen 425½, up 100 points

Dollar
Index 108.7, down 0.4
DM 2.2905, down 82 points

Gold
$375½, up $3

MONEY MARKETS

● Rates eased across the board as the Bank of England lowered its intervention level for the second consecutive day, buying Band 1 bills at 14¼ per cent against 14⁵⁄₈ per cent on Monday.

Domestic rates:

Base rates	14½%
3-month interbank	15¼-15⅛

Euro-currency rates

3-month dollar	14⁵⁄₁₆-14³⁄₁₆
3-month DM	10¼-10⅛
3-month Fr.F	16½-16⅜

TODAY

Basic Wage Rate Index (December)
Average Earnings (November)
Construction Orders (November)
Department of Energy announce date for public inquiry into building of PWR nuclear reactor at Sizewell, Suffolk
MEPC — AGM
CBI Council monthly meeting
Trust House Forte — finals
Angila TV — finals
Tate & Lyle — finals

Battle of the advertising giants

Why Guinness is good for Marsh

By Margareta Pagano



Arthur Guinness decision to end its relationship after 13 years with J. Walter Thompson, the biggest advertising agency in the West, has left the future of the television toucans and the Bottle of Guinness supporters' Club in doubt and surprised the whole advertising industry.

The £7m account has gone to Allen Brady and Marsh, the agency run by the theatrical Mr Peter Marsh, the former actor who is its chairman.

Guinness will be good for Mr Marsh, bringing the agency a prestige account admired by others in the industry for its sophisticated image despite the beer's traditionally down-market consumers.

Slogans such as "Guinness is Good For You" and "My Goodness, My Guinness" go back to pre-war days when Guinnness was the first beer to be advertised nationally.

Speculation had been mounting within the industry that Guinness was looking for a change and Mr Marsh, the self-acclaimed adman of the 1980s was strongly tipped to pick up the account. The sudden manner, however, in which the change took place was not expected. The move will undoubtedly result in a dramatic change of style for Guinness.

Under Mr Marsh's leadership, ABM has risen to 10th place in the table drawn up by *Campaign*, the advertising industry's weekly magazine.

Mr Marsh, aged 50 who is described as having a look something between that of a Roman emperor and Napoleon, claims that his agency is the fastest growing advertising business in Europe.

His aggressive style which took the industry by storm 16 years ago is now accepted because despite his highly theatrical approach to client's accounts it is backed by a remarkable degree of thorough market research and persistence.

His no-nonsense approach straight to the popular market of the C2 and D social groups has brought him a solid list of clients which include British Rail, the Jimmy Saville campaign, the "listening" Midland Bank, F.W. Woolworths, the Milk Marketing Board, International Stores, and, more recently, Weetabix.

The agency employs 300 staff and claims it captured £16m of new business last year bringing its annual "billings" for 1982 to more than £70m.

Mr Marsh's showbiz instinct is keen and it is not unknown for him and Mr Rod Allen, executive creative director and deputy chairman, to woo their clients with a song-and-dance routine as a foretaste of what is to come

The showman streak is something Mr Marsh is not ashamed to exploit in chasing business and in his own personal style, expressed in his fondness for extravagant cuff-links and gold jewelry.

He takes to publicity and cameras as a natural. In a recent BBC documentary on advertising Mr Marsh was to be seen seated on a chair resembling a throne at his resplendent home at Barnes, south-west London, suitably furnished with armour, ships figureheads and telescopes.

Mr Ernest Saunders, who became managing director of Guinness, just three months ago, said that he chose ABM because he believes it can provide the fresh look that Guinness needs.

Mr Jeremy Bullmore, chairman of JWT, and a friend of Mr March for the last 20 years, says the agency is obviously stunned by the move and even more so by its suddeness. No attempts, he said, where made to ask JWT to change its work or represent.

FOODS, SALT AND HEATING

Shares that prosper when it snows

No wonder Wall Street pays out such hefty sums to its meteorological gurus — the British bout of snow has put some stocks up by as much as 10 per cent since the beginning of December, while the main FT index has stood still.

With half the winter still to go, the market expects to see more rises. There is a distinct lack of other stories, with major investment programmes waiting on United States interest rate news and the miners' decision on a strike. Only a few of the beneficiaries have moved in this state of caution, so much of the running is to come.

Our Meteorological Office — where, of course, this service is available at the price of a mere phone call — does not understand the money motive. It will not look further forward than a few days, and frost is the worst it will forecast. It has not, however, achieved the best of track records, so little is lost.

Food shares have been at the forefront of the gains. Anyone with stocks of vegetables, in frozen or canned form, should do good business. Vegetables in the ground in the United Kingdom and on the continent have been decimated by the weather. *The Florida frosts* are cutting back supplies of fruit from that area of the globe. So vegetables and fruit will be scarce and expensive.

Bejam was the first food stock to rise — from 112p to 123p from the beginning of December. But there are less obvious gainers from a run on frozen food.

Imperial Group, out of favour because of declining tobacco sales and the past losses on its poultry side, owns Ross. It also has a large chunk of the canned food market, with brand names such as *Smedley*. Forecasts for the year to October 1981 see a fall from £124m to around £84m. Gloom could be offset if first-quarter food sales are indicated as better. The share price is up 3p from early December on recovery hopes.

Tiny companies, like Bejam, tell a simpler tale. With freezer sales the only other substantial area of activity, analysts forecast an extra £250,000 or so or even more, taking the pre-tax to over £11m. They expect Bejam's shares to respond. The dividend will probably maintain its usual steady improvement as special factors such as snow should not interfere with the group's long-term financial strategy. There are even those who complain that it is a nuisance. If there is no snow next winter, the 1982 first half is going to be difficult to beat.

Another beneficiary must be Cordon Bleu, the freezer centre group that is now part of Argyll Foods. Argyll's share price fell back when it looked as though it was going to pick up Linfood — not the jazziest of acquisitions. It has not, yet the share price is still down 3p from the early December level. So there is a double reason for taking another look at the group.

Complicated groups, such as the giant Unilever, are harder to unravel. As a manufacturer of both frozen and canned food, it will undoubtedly see higher sales. The group is already well tipped because of its improving profit margins, and its very lowly p/e ratio.

At the very least, higher prices of frozen vegetables that fall into the commodity bracket — peas and beans — will help it to keep its market share. As *Birds Eye*, the Unilever brand heads the market in research and development, spending vast sums, so it is easy for others to undercut it.

Salt is another commodity in great demand. ICI is the best-known producer. But Ranks Hovis McDougall has a stake in British Salt, only 25 per cent it is true, yet enough when added to all the other areas showing increased sales to become significant. The group says that some areas are strongly better. One is animal feeds as farmers are having to rely heavily on brought-in food for their livestock. The group produces a vast list of carbohydrates which everyone has rushed off to buy to keep the cold at bay. All this could add some fizz to a company where analysts are otherwise expecting a dull price performance.

Dalgety, Pauls & Whites and J. Bibby are also producers of animal feedstuffs. Dalgety is being recommended by some for income, as the yield is over 11 per cent, and Pauls & Whites has its followers because of its new management team.

The company has already forecast an improvement in profits — and that was back in September.

That leaves heating. Manufacturers of convector heaters have been *counselling* a rush to the shops before they sell out completely. Again, the major producers are large and complicated groups. Easier to identify is the heating oil section of Coalite Group — the group reduced the price of *Coalite*, its smokeless fuel produce, and is doing better on that side. The p/e is not too demanding at around 9, and this winter should bring a good cash flow.

AAH is also in the fuel distribution business.

Sally White



Frozen assets: anyone with food stocks should do well.

FRENCH NATIONALIZATION

New worries over compensation

From Michael Parrott, Paris

French shares fell back yesterday on reports that the French government had completely changed the basis under which shareholders of companies facing *nationalization* would be compensated. On Monday the French stock market rose after the Constitutional Council's rejection of the government's Nationalization Bill.

Whereas under the present Bill, compensation was to have been based on three separate criteria — price, assets and profits over a three year period from 1978 to 1980 — the government in now reportedly planning to adopt terms based on the highest average share price in any month between October 1980 and March 1981, with an increment to take into account subsequent inflation.

The government's new approach would mean that the state would not have to pay out much more than the 35,000m francs (£3,211m) originally expected. But it would completely alter the compensation terms for the five industrial companies, two financial groups and 36 banks due to be taken over by the *State*.

The Government is also reportedly planning to pay out a dividend for 1981 which will be based on what was paid out in 1980 with an adjustment to take into account inflation.

When the Government was first examining possible compensation techniques last year it envisaged basing the terms on an average of the share prices in the three years 1978 to 1980, but this approach was abandoned after it had consulted the council of state. Although its latest proposals are more generous than a three-year average, they could be criticized because they will penalize companies which happened to be in a particularly difficult economic environment during the six month period that has been chosen.

COUNTRYSIDE PROPERTIES

Profits climb 50pc

Countryside Properties, the Essex-based commercial property developer and housebuilder, increased pretax profits again by nearly 50 per cent to £2.75m for the year to September.

Turnover rose from £14.5m to £16m and earnings per share also increased from 13.6p to 20.3p.

A final dividend of 3.5p gross has been recommended making a total payout for the year of 5.5p gross. This compares with last year's total dividend of 5p gross.

Mr Alan Cherry, chairman, said results for the full year confirmed mid-year expectations. Profit performance was boosted by the completion and sale of two large supermarkets in the second half year.

Two office developments are nearing completion, and another two shopping schemes are also expected to be finished in this financial year. Terms have recently been agreed for the group to buy several further sites, he said.

On a current cost basis, pretax operating profit was £908,000 and current cost earnings per share were 13.5p.

INTERNATIONAL

JAPAN

● Slow exports and domestic demand are blamed for Japan's 1981 crude steel production falling 8.7 per cent from the previous year to 101.67 metric tons, the lowest level on nine years.

● Toyota and Nissan reported a slight fall in their 1981 exports to 1.72 million and 1.44 million units respectively.

● The Japanese Government's economic planning agency said it will operate its economic policy in a flexible way to maintain and encourage Japan's economic expansion and keep prices stable.

FRANCE

● *Members of the European* Parliament representing textile-manufacturing areas are making a final effort to persuade the Council of Ministers not to ratify the latest multi-fibre agreement with countries outside the Community.

BELGIUM

● The European Commission said it imposed an anti-dumping duty on imported Russian mechanical watches because a sharp increase in the imports has damaged parts of the European watch industry. The duty followed a complaint by British watch manufacturers.

SOVIET UNION

● The Soviet Union produced 609 million tonnes of oil last year against a planned 610 million tonnes. The total compares with 603 million tonnes in 1980. The increase was said to be due to the opening of new oilfields in western Siberia.

NETHERLANDS

● A record number of bankruptcies, totalling 7,268 were booked in the Netherlands in 1981. The total represents an increase of 42 per cent from 1980. In December alone bankruptcies rose 36 per cent to 691.

EIRE

● A deliberate decline in the Irish Republic's standard of living has been demanded by Ireland's Central Bank. In a bulletin coinciding with preparation work on next week's Budget statement in the Dail, the Dublin Parliament, the bank called for "major economy adjustments".

W GERMANY

● The West German producer price index rose 0.2 per cent in December to stand 8.2 per cent higher than in December 1980. The index rose 0.4 per cent in November for an 8.4 per cent year on year increase.

CANADA

● Canada's consumer price index rose 0.4 per cent in *December to 248.0, base 1971*, compared with a 0.9 per cent rise in November and a 0.6 per cent increase in December 1980.

UNITED STATES

● Personal income in United States rose $4,500m (£2,300m) or 0.2 per cent in December to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of $2,490,000m.

MFI FURNITURE

Comfortably ahead of forecasts

MFI Furniture Group, earning over half of profits from its promotional periods, is extending its present sales to *nine weeks in an attempt* to capture trade lost because ...and... recent exceptional of ... we... yesterday MFI ...ably exceeded market ...cts with a 43 per cent f... pretax profits to ...m in the six months to ...ember.

...his compares with estimates of about £6.5m, and puts the group on track for full-year profits of between £13m and £14m despite the poor start to the second-half, with turnover from both December and January *depressed. MFI estimates* some £5m to £6m of sales have gone because of the weather in the first three weeks of the sale, which is now being extended by another three weeks.

Sales were markedly down at £84.8m, against £90m in the same period last time, mainly because of the squeeze still affecting consumer spending, and, more marginally, as a consequence of the group's reduced selling space due to closures of a few unprofitable stores.

The group's other main promotional periods are Easter and August sales.

So the increased profits have come from the group's ability to raise trading margins and through a significant reduction in overheads. MFI say total costs are down, although internal cost inflation is running in line with the retail price index. The improvement in net margins comes out at 8.4 per cent, compared with 6.2 per cent in the last year and 5.5 per cent at the same time last year.

Mr Noel Lister, chief executive, says manufacturer's prices have kept in line with last year's costs, but MFI overall has put through price increases of some 6 per cent. Some 70 per cent of the group's production now comes from British producers with an increasing shift in imports from Eastern Europe to the Far East. Last year Aaronson, the furniture makers, lost their contract with MFI because, it is believed, their prices were not competitive enough.

Humber Kitchens, the supplier with some 40 per cent of MFI's output in flatpack kitchen and bedroom furniture, has managed to keep prices down, he said. MFI accounts for some 90 per cent of Humber's own output.

Mr Lister added that one of the group's former West German suppliers has now switched to producing from a factory in England.

Mr Arthur Southon, chairman, says the group has held the *first-half dividend* to 1.57p gross because of caution over the second-half but will review the situation with the final dividend. The group's shares fell, hovering 3p to 58p.

AGB Research

The economy will bump along the bottom of the recession until the autumn when an upturn can be expected, according to Mr Bernard Audley, chairman of AGB Research, Britain's only quoted market research group, which yesterday recorded pretax profits up from £1.45m to *£2.04m for the half year to* October.

Turnover went up from £14.65m to £17.99m and earnings per share grew from 3.03p to 4.26p.

On the market research and information side of the company's business, there was a 63 per cent increase in profits contribution to £1.63m.

But in publishing, Mr Audley said the drop in profitability from £454,000 to £410,000 was the result of pressures on circulation and advertising revenues.

"The second half of the current financial year is already well advanced and seasonal factors which bring in more revenue to the company in the final quarter are likely to produce a generally satisfactory out-turn to the year", he said.

A half-yearly dividend of 3.28p gross has been declared on capital increased by last June's £9m rights issue. A half-year dividend of 2.58p gross was paid last year. But despite this increase, the ordinary share price fell 5p from 272p to 27p yesterday.

Mr Audley said that parts of the group, such as publishing, were susceptible to recession and this was bound to be reflected in the results.

The recession was not at an end, but the publishing activities would see substantial growth when the upturn from recesssion came this autumn, he said. "People at AGB are still very bullish", he added.

ACCOUNTING

Proposed accounting rules which could have made companies show losses running into millions of pounds when they borrow in overseas currencies have been dropped as a result of protests from some major British companies including Brooke Bond Liebig and ICI.

The proposals, which formed part of the Accounting Standards Committee's exposure draft 27 on accounting for foreign currency translation, held that exchange losses on loans taken out in foreign currencies unmatched by assets in the same currency had to be expressed in the profit and loss account.

But protests that this would restrict the flexibility of a company to finance overseas projects has led to a decision, to be included in an accounting standard on foreign currency due at the end of March, that borrowings in one currency may be offset against assets in another currency and that any losses that result on translation into sterling will be put into reserves.

The Accounting Standards Committee, which oversees accounting regulations, said yesterday that 47 out of 107 commentators on the exposure draft thought the terms should be extended.

One of the protestors, Brooke Bond Liebig, claimed that the rules would have caused financing decisions to be made for accounting reasons.

But the standard is still expected to say that losses from borrowings in foreign currency made only for speculative purposes will still have to be written off in the profit and loss account.

ESPLEY-TYAS

Espley-Tyas, the property group brought to market last February by Mr Ronald Shuck, former chairman of Slater-Walker associate company Cornwall Properties, yesterday announced pretax profits of £2.27m for the half year to September. This beat the group's forecast profit of £1.6m made in its placing document.

Turnover was £29.6m. Partly as a result of tax losses brought forward from the Queen Street retail chain, the tax charge was only £203,000.

Earnings per ordinary share were 10.6p and a dividend of 3.3p gross per share has been proposed.

No comparative figures were available since in the previous period the company was dormant.

Mr Shuck said the company was poised to make progress Growth would be both organic and through a process of acquisition and a major acquisition was likely in the course of the year.

ALLIED RESIDENTIAL

Allied Residential, who came to the market last year by way of a placing by Tring Hall Secuities, will not meet its profit forecast of not less than £1m pretax for the year to March 31. On turnover of £3.36m, the group made a pretax profit of £150,000 in the half-year to September 30 last.

As forecast, a first-half payment of 1.42p gross is being paid. The board explains that the climate, plus high interest rates, have hit house building and other residential operations.

BIDS AND DEALS

Fisons reports that, after an approach from Mascan Corporation (formerly S. B. McLaughlin Associates) from whom it bought its original 50 per cent interest in Fisons Western Corporation in December for C$12.5m, it has now acquired the remaining 50 per cent for C$8.5m (about £3.77m). This is more than covered by the value of the net tangible assets.

After the earlier announcement concerning the proposed acquisition of the Oakeley, Vaughan Group by the **John Townsend Group**, the parties find it has not proved possible to reach final agreement and therefore discussions have been *terminated* and the preliminary integration moves already made will be reversed.

CAPITAL MARKETS

Dunfermline District Council has raised £500,000 and **Kirklees Metropolitan Borough** has raised £250,000, through the issue of 15¼ per cent bonds due on January 26 1983, at par. In all cases the bonds have been placed by Butler Till Limited.

Caterpillar Tractor reports the offering by its subsidiary, Caterpillar Financial Services N.V., of about $300m (about £159m) nil coupon guaranteed notes, due August 11, 1922. The notes will be unconditionally guaranteed by Caterpillar Tractor.

A Dm250m (£58m) Eurobond for the **European Investment Bank** has been launched in Frankfurt in two tranches of seven and 10 years, both with a 10 per cent coupon and a par pricing. Traders said the EIB bonds with a seven-year maturity total Dm150m, with a second, 10-year tranche amounting to Dm100m.

Bahrain International Bank has processed about $2,500m (£1,328m) of applications for the $28m of shares it is offering, a bank spokesman said. He added the total will more than double when all applications are processed. The offering, which closed on Sunday, was open to nationals of Kuwait, Qatar, Bahrain, Saudi Arabia, Oman and the United Arab Emirates.

Dupont Overseas Capital NV is floating a $200m, eight-year, zero-coupon note issue at 33.90, to yield 14.48 per cent discounted annually through a Eurobond Syndicate led by Morgan Stanley International and Nikko Securities Co. (Europe). Guaranteed by Dupont de Memours, the notes will be sold in $1,000 denominations. The selling period ends on Jan 26.

A $60m, 10-year floating-rate note offering of Banco Nacional de Mexico S.A., a privately-owned Mexican bank, is under way through a Eurobond syndicate led by Credit Suisse-First Boston.

INTERNATIONAL COMPANIES

Three of the **Anglovaal Group's** gold mines — Hartebeestfontein, Eastern Transvaal Consolidated and Loraine — increased their working and after-tax profits in the December quarter, while the fourth — Village Main Reef — returned a lower figure mainly because of a *lower recovery grade and higher* working costs. The Groups total profit after tax and State's share of profit rose by R1.09m to R33.06 (about £18.26m).

The upturn in the demand for antimony is reflected in Consolidated Murchison's annual results for 1981 which show a 210 per cent improvement in aftertax profit at R4.61m (£25m) against R1.48m.

Sales increase from 12,717 tons to 16,212 tons of cobbed ore and concentrates worth R15.58m against R12.17m. Gold sales also increased to R7.48m against R6.09m, while sundry mining income was R7,000 up at R105,000. With working costs at R17.07m against R16.75m, there was a working profit of R6.11m against R1.61m.

J. P. Morgan & Co. Incorporated reported that its consolidated income before investment securities transactions in 1981 was $374.5m (£208m), compared with $367.7m in 1980, a gain of 1.8 per cent.

Consolidated net income of $347.65m in 1981 was up 1.7 per cent. Net investment securities losses, after tax effect, were $26.8m in 1981 and $25.9m a year earlier.

Included in the 1981 earnings was $13.9m in non-recurring after-tax income from the sale in the second quarter of a real estate subsidiary and of the major part of a shareholding in Morgan Grenfell Holdings. Comparable non-recurring after-tax gains in 1980 totaled $14.4m.

Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	14½%
Barclays	14½%
BCCI	14½%
Consolidated Crds.	14½%
C. Hoare & Co	*14½%
Lloyds Bank	14½%
Midland Bank	14½%
Nat Westminster	14½%
TSB	14½%
Williams & Glyn's	14½%

* 7 day deposit on sums of £10,000 and under 12¼%, up to £50,000 13¼% over £50,000 13¼%.

Latest results

Company Int or Fin	Sales £m	Profits £m	Earnings per share	Div pence	Pay date	Year's total
AGB Research (I)	17.9(14.6)	2.04(1.45)	4.26(3.03)	2.3(2)	6/3	—(5.5)
Allied Resi'tial (I)	3.36(—)	0.15(—)	—(—)	1.0(—)	16/2	—(—)
Brit Cine (I)	1.92(1.91)	0.05a(0.01)	—(—)	—(—)	—	—(2.1)
Brit Land (I)	—(—)	2.4(1.66)	—(—)	—(—)	—	0.5b(0.25)
Espley-Tyas (I)	29.65(—)	2.27(—)	10.6(—)	2.31(—)	—	—(—)
C'side Props (F)	16(14.5)	2.75(1.83)	20.3(13.6)	2.4(2.1)	—	3.8(3.5)
Everards Brew (F)	15.3(13.2)	1.6(1.53)	47(38.3)	4.5(—)	16/3	6.8(—)
Ests Prop Inv (I)	—(—)	1.25(1.22)	—(—)	2.7(2.7)	2/4	—(7.0)
Inter-City Inv (I)	4.42(5.07)	0.25a(0.1a)	2.8a(1.04a)	—(—)	—	—(—)
MFI (I)	84.8(90.04)	5.51(4.24)	3.24(2.49)	1.1(1.1)	2/4	—(2.62)
Westpool Inv (I)	—(—)	1.02(1.02)	0.61(0.61)	0.3(0.3)	6/3	—(—)

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.428. Profits are shown pretax and earnings are net. a Loss; b Forecast for full year.

The Over-the-Counter Market

1981/82 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div (p)	Yld %	P/E Actual	P/E Fully Taxed
120	100	ABI Hldgs 10% CULS	120	+1	10.0	8.3	—	—
75	62	Airsprung Group	69	—	4.7	6.8	11.0	15.2
51	33	Armitage & Rhodes	46	—	4.3	9.3	3.8	8.7
201	187	Bardon Hill	201	+2	9.7	4.8	9.8	11.9
104	82	Deborah Services	82	-1	6.0	7.3	4.1	7.7
129	97	Frank Horsell	128	+1	6.4	5.0	11.5	23.7
73	39	Frederick Parker	73	+1	1.7	2.3	31.7	—
78	46	George Blair	48	—	—	—	—	—
102	93	IPC	95	—	7.3	7.7	6.8	10.3
105	100	Isis Conv Pref	105	—	15.7	15.0	—	—
113	95	Jackson Group	96	—	7.0	7.3	3.0	6.8
130	108	James Burrough	114	—	8.7	7.6	8.3	10.5
334	250	Robert Jenkins	250	—	31.3	12.5	3.5	8.8
59	51	Scruttons "A"	55	—	5.3	9.6	8.5	7.9
222	167	Torday & Carlisle	167	—	10.7	6.4	5.4	9.9
15	10	Twinlock Ord	13	—	—	—	—	—
80	66	Twinlock 15% ULS	74	—	15.0	20.3	—	—
44	29	Unilock Holdings	29	—	3.0	10.3	5.2	8.8
103	76	Walter Alexander	77	-1	6.4	8.4	5.0	8.8
263	212	W. S. Yeates	216	—	13.1	6.1	4.1	8.3

Prices now available on Prestel page 48146

COMMODITIES

COPPER was steadier. — Afternoon — Higher grade cash, £859-59.50: three months £889-89.50. Sales: 6,250 tonnes. Cash standard cathodes, £856-857, three months, £885-86: Sales, 125 tonnes. Morning — Higher grade cash, £856-57, three months £885.50-86.50. Settlement, £857. Sales: 8,875 tonnes. Cash standard cathodes, £854-55: three months, £882-83. Settlement, £855. Sales: 75 tonnes.

TIN was steady. — Afternoon. — Standard cash, £8,460-80 a tonne: three months £7,890-7,900. Sales, 1,130 tonnes. High grade, cash £8,460-80, three months £7,890-7,900. Sales, Nil tonnes. Morning. — Standard cash £8,460-70: three months £7,905-10. Settlement, £8,470. Sales, 3,810 tonnes. High grade, cash £8,460-70, three months, £7,905-10. Settlement, £8,470. Sales, Nil tonnes. Singapore tin ex-works, $m34.90 a picul.

LEAD was steady. — Afternoon — Cash £340.50-41.00 per tonne: three months £353-53.50. Sales, 5,725 tonnes. Morning. — Cash £339.50-40.00: Three months £351-51.50. Settlement £340. Sales, 7,050 tonnes.

ZINC was steadier. — Afternoon. — Cash £430-31 per tonne: three months £437.50-38.00. *Sales, 3,050 tonnes.* Morning. — Cash £427-27.50: three months £435-35.50. Settlement, £427.50. Sales, 4,825 tonnes.

PLATINUM was at £190.75 ($361.50) a troy ounce.

SILVER was barely steady. — Bullion market (fixing levels) — Spot 417.15p per troy ounce (United States cents equivalent, 790.10): three months 432p (816.70c): six months, 448.25p (847.90c): one year 478.25p (905.10c). London Metal Exchange. — Afternoon. — Cash 411.5-13.0p: three months 427-28p. Sales, 45 lots of 10,000 troy ounces each. Morning. — Cash 417.5-18.5p: three months, 433-33.5p. Settlement, 418.5p. Sales, 28 lots.

ALUMINIUM was steady. — Afternoon. — Cash, £587.88 per tonne: three months £612.50-13.00. Sales, 1,775 tonnes. Morning. — Cash £587-87.50: three months £611.50-12.00. Settlement, £587.50. Sales, 3,000 tonnes.

NICKEL was quiet. — Afternoon. — Cash £2965-70 per tonne: three months £3022-25. Sales, 36 tonnes. Morning. — Cash £2965-70: three months £3022-25. Settlement, £2970. Sales, 324 tonnes.

RUBBER (pence per kilo). — Feb 50.40-50.60: Mch 51.50-51.70: Apl-Jne 55.50-55.60: Jly-Sep 57-57.20: Oct-Dec 60.30-60.40. Jan-Mch 63.50-63.60: Apl-Jne 66.30-66.60: Jly-Sep 69.30-69.60: Oct-Dec 72.40-72.60. Sales, 30 at five tonnes. 596 at 15 tonnes.

COFFEE. — **ROBUSTAS** (£ per tonne): Jan 1122-1125. Mch 1135-1137. May 1118-1119: Jly 1112-1113: Sep 1108-1110: Nov 1104-1105: Jan 1098-1105. Sales: 1,695 lots including 16 options.

COCOA (£ per metric ton) - March 1215-1217: May 1204-1205: July 1208-1210: Sep 1214-1215: Dec 1219-1220: March 1225-1227: May 1230-1237. Sales: 3,069 lots including 150 options. ICCO prices: daily (Jan 18) 99.30 c: indicator price (Jan 19) 5-day average 99.14 c. (US cents per lb.).

SUGAR - The London daily price of "raws" was unchanged at £162; the "whites" price was £3, lower at £170. Futures (£ per tonne) March 172.35-172.40: May 175.50-175.60: Aug 178.45-178.60: Oct 182.25-182.40: Jan 183.184.50: March 188.50-189.50: May 190.192. Sales: 2,288 lots. ISA prices (Jan 18): daily 12.65 c: 15-day average 12.80 c.

SOYABEAN MEAL (£ per tonne). — Feb 137-137.50: Apr 134.60-134.70: Jne 132.50-132.80: Aug 133-133.50. Oct 133.50-135: Dec 134.50-137: Feb 135-139. Sales: 304 lots.

WOOL. — NZ Crossbreds No 2 contract (cents per kilo): Jan buyer unquoted, seller 374. Mch 366-369: May 375-377: Aug 386-389: Oct 389-390. Dec 393-397. Jan 397-399: Mch 406-410. May 411-415. Sales: 68 lots.

GRAIN (The Baltic). — **WHEAT.** — Canadian western red spring unquoted. US dark northern spring No 2, 14 per cent: March £121.45 trans-shipment east coast. US hard winter 13½ per cent: mid-Jan/mid-Feb £117.10 trans-shipment east coast. EEC unquoted. English feed unquoted.

MAIZE. — French: Jan £133.50 trans-shipment east coast. South Africa white unquoted. South Africa yellow: March £76.50 quoted.

BARLEY. — English feed fob: Jan £111.75: Feb £113.50: April £115 east coast. All cif UK unless stated.

London Grain Futures Market (Gafta) EEC origin. — BARLEY: Jan £106.20: March £108.40: May £111.65: Sept £102.75: Nov £106.70. Sales: 206 lots. WHEAT: Jan £109.35: March £111.70: May £115.40: July £118.40: Sept £107.15: Nov £110.75. Sales: 155 lots.

Home-Grown Cereals Authority. Location ex-farm spot prices:

	Other milling WHEAT	Feed WHEAT	Feed BARLEY
S EAST	—	£109.60	£106.30
S WEST	—	£108.10	£106.20
S MID	£100	£109.20	£105.60
N WEST	—	£110.00	£106.90

INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM EXCHANGE ($ US per tonne). — Jan 316.00-315.00: Feb 314.00-313.75: Mar 307.00-306.75: Apr 297.00-296.75: May 293.00-292.50: Jun 292.50-291.00: Jul 297.00-290.00: Aug 302.00-292.00: Sep 307.00-290.00. Sales: 1,268 lots of 100 tonnes each.

POTATOES (Gafta). — Feb £97: April £119: Nove £68. Sales: 594 lots of 40 tonnes each.

EGGS (The London Egg Exchange). — In home-produced a slower trade was reported with supplies readily available. No. 1 was the best feature. Home-produced market prices (in £ per 120, based on trading packer/first-hand):

	Wed/Thur/Fri	Mon/Tues
1's	7.60 to 7.80	7.30 to 7.70
2's	7.30 to 7.60	7.30 to 7.60
3's	7.10 to 7.50	7.00 to 7.50
4's	6.80 to 7.20	6.60 to 7.00
5's	6.30 to 6.50	5.90 to 6.50
6's	5.30 to 5.80	5.30 to 5.80
7's	4.20 to 4.60	4.20 to 4.60

All prices quoted are for bulk delivery in Keyes trays. The above range is a guide to general market conditions and is dependent upon location, quantity and whether delivered or not.

WALL STREET

New York, Jan 19. — Stocks extended yesterday's rally in early trading and analysts said the market was still recovering from the oversold condition of last week.

The Dow Jones industrial average was up about three points, advances led declines by two to one and volume totalled seven million shares in the first half hour of trading.

Analysts said bargain hunting and the strong performance of the bond market are the main forces behind the uptrend. The market is expected to move in a narrow range, however, ahead of President Reagan's press conference.

	Jan 18	Jan 15
Allied Chem	[illegible]	[illegible]
Allied Stores	[illegible]	[illegible]
Allis Chalmers	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alcoa	[illegible]	[illegible]
Amax Inc	[illegible]	[illegible]
Amerada Hess	[illegible]	22
Am Airlines	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Brands	[illegible]	36
Am Broadcast	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Can	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Cyanamid	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Elec Power	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Home	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Motors	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Nat Res	42	42
Am Standard	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Telephone	[illegible]	[illegible]
AMF Inc	[illegible]	[illegible]
Armco Steel	[illegible]	24
Asarco	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ashland Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlntic Richfield	[illegible]	42
Avco	[illegible]	[illegible]
Avon Products	[illegible]	29
Bankers Tst NY	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bank of America	19	19
Bank of NY	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beatrice Foods	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bendix	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bethlehem Steel	[illegible]	22
Boeing	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boise Cascade	[illegible]	[illegible]
Borden	[illegible]	[illegible]
Borg Warner	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bristol Myers	[illegible]	[illegible]
BP	[illegible]	22
Burlington Ind	[illegible]	[illegible]
Burlington Nthn	[illegible]	[illegible]
Burroughs	[illegible]	34
Campbell Soup	34	[illegible]
Canadian Pacific	32	[illegible]
Caterpillar	[illegible]	[illegible]
Celanese	[illegible]	54
Central Soya	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chase Manhat	[illegible]	54
Chem Bank NY	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chrysler	[illegible]	[illegible]
Citicorp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cities Service	[illegible]	[illegible]
Clark Equip	[illegible]	[illegible]
Coca Cola	[illegible]	[illegible]
Colgate	[illegible]	[illegible]
CBS	[illegible]	43
Columbia Gas	[illegible]	30
Combustion Eng	33	[illegible]
Comwlth Edison	20	[illegible]
Cons Edison	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cons Foods	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cons Power	[illegible]	[illegible]
Continental Grp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Control Data	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corning Glass	[illegible]	48
CPC Intnl	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crane	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crocker Int	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crown Zeller	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dart & Kraft	[illegible]	[illegible]
Deere	34	[illegible]
Delta Air	24	[illegible]
Detroit Edison	[illegible]	[illegible]
Disney	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dow Chemical	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dresser Ind	[illegible]	[illegible]
Duke Power	[illegible]	[illegible]
Du Pont	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eastern Air	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eastman Kodak	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eaton Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
El Paso Nat Gas	[illegible]	[illegible]
Equitable Life	9	[illegible]
Esmark	[illegible]	[illegible]
Evans P. D.	[illegible]	16
Exxon Corp	30	[illegible]
Fed Dept Stores	[illegible]	34
Firestone	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fst Chicago	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fst Intrst Bncp	[illegible]	[illegible]

	Jan 18	Jan 15
Fst Nat Boston	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fst Penn Corp	[illegible]	3
Ford	[illegible]	[illegible]
GAF Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gen Dynamics	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gen Electric	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gen Foods	30	[illegible]
Gen Mills	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gen Motors	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gen Pub Util NY	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gen Tel Elec	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gen Tire	[illegible]	[illegible]
Genesco	[illegible]	6
Georgia Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]
Getty Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gillette	[illegible]	[illegible]
Goodrich	[illegible]	[illegible]
Goodyear	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gould Inc	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grace	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gt Atlntc & Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]
Greyhound	15	[illegible]
Grumman Corp	25	[illegible]
Gulf Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gulf & West	[illegible]	[illegible]
Heinz H. J.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hercules	[illegible]	[illegible]
Honeywell	[illegible]	[illegible]
IC Inds	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ingersoll	[illegible]	[illegible]
Inland Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]
IBM	[illegible]	[illegible]
Int Harvester	[illegible]	[illegible]
INCO	[illegible]	[illegible]
Int Paper	[illegible]	[illegible]
Int Tel Tel	[illegible]	[illegible]
Irving Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jewel Co	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jim Walter	[illegible]	19
Johnson & John	[illegible]	35
Kaiser Alumin	[illegible]	16
Kerr McGee	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kimberly Clark	[illegible]	[illegible]
K Mart	[illegible]	16
Kroger	25	[illegible]
L.T.V. Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Litton	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lockheed	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lucky Stores	[illegible]	[illegible]
Manuf Hanover	[illegible]	[illegible]
Manville Cp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mapco	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marathon Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marine Midland	33	23
Martin Marietta	[illegible]	[illegible]
McDonnell	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mead	22	[illegible]
Merck	[illegible]	81
Minnesota Mng	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mobil Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]
Monsanto	[illegible]	[illegible]
Morgan J. P.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Motorola	[illegible]	[illegible]
NCR Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
NL Industries	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nabisco	[illegible]	38
Nat Distillers	[illegible]	23
Nat Med Ent	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nat Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]
Norfolk West	50	50
NW Bancorp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Norton Simon	[illegible]	[illegible]
Occidental Pet	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ogden	[illegible]	[illegible]
Olin Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Owens-Illinois	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Gas Elec	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pan Am	[illegible]	[illegible]
Penney J. C.	[illegible]	28
Pennzoil	40	[illegible]
Pepsico	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pfizer	[illegible]	[illegible]
Phelps Dodge	[illegible]	[illegible]
Philip Morris	[illegible]	[illegible]
Phillips Petrol	[illegible]	[illegible]
Polaroid	[illegible]	20
PPG Ind	33	[illegible]

	Jan 18	Jan 15
Proctor Gamble	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pub Ser El & Gas	[illegible]	[illegible]
Raytheon	[illegible]	[illegible]
RCA Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Republic Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reynolds Ind	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reynolds Metal	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rockwell Int	[illegible]	[illegible]
Royal Dutch	[illegible]	[illegible]
Safeways	[illegible]	[illegible]
St Regis Paper	[illegible]	[illegible]
Santa Fe Ind	[illegible]	[illegible]
SCM	[illegible]	[illegible]
Schlumberger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Scott Paper	[illegible]	[illegible]
Seagram	55	[illegible]
Sears Roebuck	17	[illegible]
Shell Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shell Trans	[illegible]	28
Signal Co	[illegible]	[illegible]
Singer	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sony	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sth Cal Edison	[illegible]	[illegible]
Southern Pacific	36	[illegible]
Southern Rly	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sperry Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Std Oil Califnia	[illegible]	[illegible]
Std Oil Indiana	[illegible]	[illegible]
Std Oil Ohio	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sterling Drug	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stevens J. P.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sunbeam Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sun Comp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Teledyne	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tenneco	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texaco	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas East Corp	[illegible]	50
Texas Inst	75	[illegible]
Texas Utilities	[illegible]	[illegible]
Textron	[illegible]	[illegible]
TWA	[illegible]	14
Travelers Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
TRW Inc	[illegible]	[illegible]
UAL Inc	16	[illegible]
Union Carbide	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Oil Calif	33	[illegible]
Un Pacific Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Uniroyal	[illegible]	[illegible]
United Brands	[illegible]	[illegible]
US Industries	9	[illegible]
US Steel	27	[illegible]
Utd Technol	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wachovia	[illegible]	[illegible]
Warner Lambert	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wells Fargo	[illegible]	[illegible]
Westinghse Elec	[illegible]	[illegible]
Weyerhauser	[illegible]	[illegible]
Whirlpool	[illegible]	[illegible]
Woolworth	18	[illegible]
Xerox Corp	39	[illegible]
Zenith	[illegible]	[illegible]

Canadian Prices

	Jan 18	Jan 15
Abitibi	21	21
Alcan Alumin	[illegible]	[illegible]
Algoma Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bell Telephone	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cominco	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cons Bathurst	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gulf Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hawker/Sid Can	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hudson Bay Min	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hudson Bay Oil	50	[illegible]
Imasco	[illegible]	[illegible]
Imperial Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]
Int Pipe	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mass.-Ferguson	[illegible]	[illegible]
Royal Trust	[illegible]	[illegible]
Seagram	[illegible]	[illegible]
Steel Co	[illegible]	[illegible]
Thomson N 'A'	[illegible]	[illegible]
Walker Hiram	[illegible]	[illegible]
WCT	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Ex div. a Asked. c Ex distribution. h Bid. k Market closed. n New issue. p Stock split. t Traded. y Unquoted.

هكذا من الأصل

BUSINESS NEWS/FOCUS AND COMMENT

PEOPLE

A far cry from the Ivory Tower

In an unprecedented intervention in political affairs, Sir Andrew Huxley, physiologist and president of the Royal Society and a Nobel prizewinner, and Professor Owen Chadwick, historian and president of the British Academy, have thrown the weight of their respective



Sir Andrew Huxley (left) and Professor Owen Chadwick.

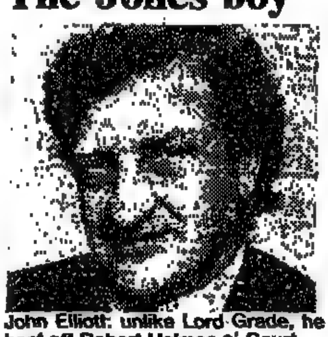
organizations in support of the many scientists, engineers and scholars locked up or muzzled by the Polish generals. They have sent their message of full support to the Polish Academy of Sciences for a rapid restoration of the exchange of senior researchers that has operated freely for 20 years between the two countries.

Researchers from Poland can work up to four months in a university, research institute or industrial centre of their choice with the Royal Society's help. Before the military takeover, visitors last year included a botanist, chemist, ecologist, metallurgist, organic chemist, palaeontologist and electronics specialist.

Sir Andrew has also circulated his concern about the interruption to collobaration in research to the two most important umbrella organizations for world science — the International Council of Scientific Unions, which has 64 national members including the Soviet Academy of Sciences and the American National Academy of Sciences, and the International Academic Union.

● *And good morning to you on this, the first day of the new-style, high-rise "People" column. As its name implies, the new edifice is about "people," although I must say that I never thought of anybody who crossed the threshold of the old, low-rise Business Diary as anything less than human. Meanwhile, so long as I am manager of this new column I will stand no messing about from that lot on the ground floor in New Appointments. They can rattle ice cubes and pop champagne corks all they like as they celebrate their new jobs, but I would ask to them to respect the other guests in the column and pipe down a bit after midnight.*

The Jones boy



John Elliott: unlike Lord Grade, he beat off Robert Holmes a' Court

The latest pushy Australian entrepreneur to hit town is John Elliott, aged 39, who in the past nine years has transformed the old-established sleepy food manufacturer Henry Jones into one of Australia's fastest growing companies.

While compatriot Robert Holmes a'Court, spent yesterday explaining why he was taking over Lord Grade's troubled ACC empire, Elliott was trying to convince the institutions of the potential he sees from last year's merger with the pastoral combine Elder Smith, which catapulted Elliott into control of the sixteenth largest group Down Under, controlling assets of around A$1,000m (£584m).

Elliott, who sports ex-Test cricketer Bob Cowper on his board, is at pains to emphasize that he is not in the same mould as Holmes a'Court — whom he beat off in last year's battle for Elder Smith — or Alan Bond or fast rising newcomer Ron Brierley. They, Elliott says, are quintessentially stock market operators more like our own Jim Slater or John Bentley, while he sees himself as a sort of Australian Weinstock or James Hanson — someone who builds up companies through sheer management skills.

NEW APPOINTMENTS

On the retirement of Mr John Bayfield as chairman, Mr Tom Holborn, the managing director becomes chairman and managing director of Tobler Suchard.

Mr John E. B. Lee has been appointed a director of Robin Marlar & Associates.

Mr K. G. Wilkinson, engineering director of British Airways, has been appointed a part-time member of the British Rail Engineering Board.

Mr E. C. Hall has been appointed joint managing director of Ultramar Golden Eagle, United Kingdom marketing subsidiary of the Ultramar Group.

Mr B. G. Levy and Mr J. S. W. Martin have been appointed directors of B Elliott.

Ross Davies

James Meade, 1977 Nobel Prize winner, argues for a new approach to wage-fixing

How to achieve full employment without stoking up inflation

The economy of the United Kingdom is suffering from mass unemployment and from under-used capital equipment. At the same time there are a thousand and one useful things which these unused resources of men and machines might produce — goods and services for the underprivileged at home and abroad, improvements in public services and amenities, the renewal and improvement of capital equipment for future industrial production, a general rise in standards of personal consumption.

Our problems are frequently ascribed to the world recession or to the oil crisis or to some other set of external and inevitable events. There is, of course, an element of truth in this; *but it is by no means the* whole of the truth. There is a frightening tendency for a relapse of attitudes back to the old-fashioned view that booms and slumps are acts of God which have to be accepted, and that during a depression one must simply wait patiently for better times.

But the present world recession is in fact due primarily to the unwillingness of the main developed countries of the world to adopt Keynesian expansionary policies because of their fear of inflation.

We need to change our attitudes and find some way of maintaining Keynesian full employment without a threat of rapid and explosive inflation of money costs and prices.

To find such a cure is important not only for its own sake, that is to say, for the avoidance of the wastes of unemployment and idle resources; it is important also as a *sine qua non* for tackling many of the other basic 'real' problems which confront us such as helping in the development and enrichment of the poor underdeveloped countries of the world.

Is there a set of policies and institutions which will successfully maintain full employment without a rapid inflation of money prices and costs?

One line of approach (the Orthodox Keynesian) is to adopt measures for the expansion of money expenditures on goods and services to the extent necessary to provide a market for all the products of a fully employed economy. If this is found to cause a rapid inflation of money wages and costs, then some general centralized incomes policy has to be devised to prevent money rates of pay from rising more rapidly than in line with some moderate 'norm'.

If money wage costs and, with constant profit markups, money selling prices can be stabilized in this way, then Keynesian demand-management policies which expand the level of money expenditures will expand the *volume* of goods and services purchased rather than the *prices* at which they are bought.

Union bashing is no cure, but should some of their immunities be curbed?

An alternative strategy (the New Keynesian approach) is to design a set of monetary and budgetary policies to keep total *money* expenditures on goods and services on a steady, moderate upward growth path, and against this background of a steady growth in the money demand for the products of labour to design a set of wage-fixing institutions which will promote the *volume* of employment in each firm or other employing agency.

This involves raising the wage rate wherever there is a shortage of labour and a need to attract more labour to the firm in question, and to restrain any rise in wages wherever there are already workers available who can be taken into additional employment. With a steady increase of, say, 5 per cent per annum in the total money demand for the products of labour, the average wage rate would be steadily bid up as each typical employer sought to find the labour needed to satisfy the increased demand for his products.

A main reason for preferring the New Keynesian to the Orthodox Keynesian approach is the fact that the latter implies a centralized incomes policy with the danger of an inefficient and unacceptable regime of bureaucratic control, whereas the former can be based more easily on a less centralized and more flexible system of wage-fixing.

There is, of course, little to be gained by designing wage-fixing arrangements to promote employment unless this is against a background of a sustained steady expansion in the demand for the products of labour. On the other hand, it would be pointless and possibly catastrophic to restrict the expansion of total money expenditures to a very moderate rate unless wage-fixing arrangements were moulded appropriately to match this moderate growth in the total money demand for labour.

So financial policies must be designed to keep total money demand for the products of labour on a steady growth path. We must formulate effective demand-management policies which successfully provide a steady rate of growth in the total demand for labour.

But that done — the methods for so doing would require another article — can we design wage-fixing arrangements that would promote employment in these circumstances?

I believe that the solution is most likely to be found by combining four different lines of approach.

First, labour co-operatives, labour-capital partnerships, or profit-sharing schemes could help to solve the problem of stagflation in so far as it implied that pay would be received as a share of the concern's revenue from sales rather than being set in advance independently as a cost of production.

The contribution to the cure of stagflation through this means would be limited. It would have no contribution to make in the setting of rates of pay for the large range of civil servants members of the defence forces, and similar public employments and it would not help in the cure of stagflation in the case of large-scale monopolies, including the main nationalized industries.

It could be effective only where competition between the cooperative concerns was active and where the setting up of new competing cooperative concerns was relatively easy; and in capital-intensive industries it would need to take the form of partnerships that included the owners of capital as well as the workers.

Nevertheless in the case of small-scale private competitive sectors of the economy it could make a significant contribution to the cure of stagflation, quite apart from any other advantages to be gained from the extension of the general principle of participation in decision making.

Secondly, while no part of the cure is to be found by crude and extreme trade union bashing to restore competition between individual workers in the labour market (institutional wage-fixing through trade unions or some other form of organized body is an essential feature of the modern free-enterprise economy), competitive forces do have an extremely important role to play.

Some of the existing immunities of labour monopolies should be modified in so far as they are such as to protect one group of high-paid workers from competition of the other less privileged workers. We should encourage a whole range of measures that would enable low-paid workers to move into high-paid occupations, industries or localities.

Such measures are desirable in themselves in so far as they lead to a more efficient use of labour and to an equalizing tendency between the high paid and low paid, but they will also help to curb excessive inflationary upward pressures on wage rates by the previously highly protected groups.

Third, assuming that trade unions must be left with substantial monopolistic powers if they are effectively to fulfil their wage-fixing functions; but that such powers can be used to excess, some method of control must be found. The solution is not through a centralized, authoritarian setting of rates of pay. That is doomed to failure. But a central body which issued a guideline "norm" of the rate of pay increases that could in general be paid without involving undue inflation or unemployment or which determined a similar basic pay award would serve a useful purpose.

Finally what we must search for is a system for the settlement of disputes between employers and employed about rates of pay by reference to an independent arbitral body or pay commission, the awards of such a body being based primarily upon the principle of setting rates of pay for the promotion of employment in the concerns under examination.

There are a number of variations of the provisions in any such arbitral system. But the general principles are these:

● That any bargain freely struck between employers and employed would be permitted.

● That any unresolved dispute about rates of pay could be taken by either party to arbitration.

● That (subject to limitations on the abruptness of rates of change of pay) the arbitral body's award should be designed primarily to promote employment in the sector of the economy under examination; and that industrial action taken in opposition to the terms of an award should not be illegal but would be accompanied by penalties that would reduce the bargaining power of the party that took such action.

The hope would be that the knowledge by both parties that they could get the effective support of such an award would induce them in general to seek agreement on wage claims that were likely to conform to the employment-promotion criterion of the arbitral body.

I recognize that a solution along these lines would raise extremely difficult political problems. Whether or not a solution can be found on these lines depends not merely on the construction of suitable institutions (important and necessary though that is) but above all on a change of attitude on the part of the great body of people, employers, and employed, who are concerned.

The matter cannot be put right simply by legislation; the general acceptance by the great majority of trade unionists and others of the idea that this would provide a much more sensible way of conducting affairs is an essential condition for its success. It could not possibly be imposed from above on an unreceptive population.

The author is Emeritus Professor of Political Economy at the University of Cambridge. His latest book, Stagflation, Volume 1, Wage-Fixing is published tomorrow by George Allen & Unwin, hardback £15, paperback £5.95p.

High-fliers look for greener pastures

AT WORK: ACCOUNTANCY

Adrienne Gleeson

In a quiet sort of way the more conservative chartered accountants are rather pleased with the report which the English Institute produced this week, on education and training within the profession. It resolves a dilemma which has plagued the membership for the past couple of years: should accountants be trained to be accountants, or should they be prepared for a larger role in life?

The dilemma arises because, although the would-be chartered accountants (unlike the certified accountants, or the cost and management accountants) must serve their time with firms in public practice, a very high proportion of them move on to other things once their training contracts are completed and their exams are out of the way. In particular they move onto financial management with commercial and industrial companies. Around one half of the members of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales work in industry and commerce and related fields.

In recent years, however, existing financial management within industrial and commercial companies has started to gripe about the quality of these recruits. It wasn't that they were lacking in academic excellence, of practical experience. But they tended to have very little knowledge of what industry was about, and flinched at their contact with the real world, in which decisions had to be made and relationships established with individuals who were not their intellectual peers.

So said their critics. So, in particular, said the 100 Group, an association of the finance directors of some of the biggest companies in the country. Being themselves chartered accountants (it is a pre-requisite for membership), the members of the 100 Group might be presumed to know what they were talking about.

They thought — and said — that chartered accountants were going to have to face a lot more competiton for top management jobs in future, not only from their cost and management-trained colleagues, but also from graduates of new disciplines, such as business studies. Such graduates, they said, would be able to offer not only the breadth of understanding which training with a large firm of accountants can provide, but some understanding of the problems and processes of management as well.

These criticisms hurt, because they hit the large accountancy firms where they were vulnerable. They rely on a high intake of bright graduates, who are trained at considerable expense and make themselves really useful from the second year of their training onwards. Some of those graduates will want to move on anyway as soon as they are qualified, and have sought the qualification only as a means to other things, or a respectable reason for deferring more permanent decisions.

Some will be tempted away, in the 10 years after qualification, by the prospect of higher rewards and more responsibility in the world outside. Some can be persuaded that the grass on the other side of the fence is greener. And the rest — the best, if all goes according to the partners' plans — can be induced to work like hell in the expectation that they themselves will, in due course, receive a partnership.

Any suggestion that an accountancy qualification might *not* lead on to higher — or at any rate other — things, might scare off half these applicants and the chances are that many of them would be high quality people, just the sort of men and women accountany firms can profitably use, even if it is only for a year or two after qualification.

And there were other problems, too, partly because of their attempts to adjust their art to eccentric economic conditions (double figure inflation, for instance), and partly because of the spread of standards, accountancy is becoming an ever more complex and diffuse discipline.

How were the recruits to be expected to cope? Should they know the lot? Could they be considered qualified to practise without it? But if they must know the lot, how long would it take to impart the knowledge? And if an extra year had to be tacked on to the training period, might it not frighten off the best of the candidates? Might it not, likewise, frighten of some of their potential employers — the smaller accountancy firms, who at present train a relatively small proportion of recruits, but have been becoming increasingly restless at the burdens which such attempts at training impose?

Through all of these dilemmas the institute's report — subtitled "a policy framework for the future" — cuts a neat and careful; swathe. There are one or two radical suggestions. If and when the members decide that it would be in the best interests of the institute, there could be "an extension of authority to train outside public practice".

That means that some accountants who receive their training in industry and commerce might, at some point in the future, be able to qualify as members of the Institute of Chartered Accountants. "Very Welcome", says Mr Wilson, now chief executive of the Delta Group, who was chairman of the 100 Group when the first rumblings of discontent made themselves heard.

John Clemes, finance director of Allied Lyons and the 100 Group's present chairman, agrees: "We think that certain large companies could provide a better training than accountancy firms," he says. But he also says, ominously, that one of the most promising of the recent recruits to Allied Lyons' finance department is a business graduate who probably won't bother to qualify.

The report's specific proposals are modest, and welcomed as such. "They represent," says the partner in charge of training at one of the "Big Eight" accountancy firms, "a very healthy belief that the profession should do what the profession thinks is sensible in it own interests".

The dud recruits with which the profession is plagued should be weeded out early with the help of a new "Test of Accounting Aptitude". But the basic training should, the report says be kept basic, and the training period should not be extended. In order to cope with the increasing complexity of the profession, this basic training should be supplemented with "Continuing Professional Education"; and post-qualification work experience should also be regularized.



Mike Abrahams

Studying accounting ... but will he understand the problems and processes of management

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Business Editor's Column

Large debts, but plenty of assets

ACC's future ownership now appears to have been settled bar the shouting. Mr Holmes a' Court has enough of the voting and non-voting shares to put him firmly in the driving seat from which only a bomb or some behind-the-scenes dealing could dislodge him.

But insofar as outsiders can judge from the paucity of information currently available about ACC's financial position, Mr Holmes a Court has got his hands on some very valuable assets. The sort of money Mr Gerald Ronson is talking about in his £42½m conditional approach does not seem to hold a candle to ACC's underlying worth. It is hardly surprising that two ace spotters of undervalued assets are scrapping over ACC.

Few concrete financial details emerged yesterday about ACC's predicament save Mr Holmes a' Court's indications that its finances were in a far more perilous position than earlier feared. Any predator would be saying the same in his shoes.

However Mr Holmes a Court seems to be well advanced with sufficient asset sales to cover almost the whole £36m purchase price. Classic Cinemas has virtually found a buyer which could bring in £7-10m; and while the music publishing side (Northern Songs especially) is not finding such a ready taker, there are few doubts that it will eventually go for about £20m. Along with the Los Angeles hotel, Mr Holmes a' Court could realise upwards of £30m of assets with no trouble.

Set against that, borrowings are £51m and "rising" according to yesterday's remarks. But analysts are talking in terms of a conservative asset value of at least 100p after the property revaluation even after taking account of this year's likely loss of £14m or so. Other estimates go as high as 150p but that is taking a sunny look at the group's potential. Whichever figure you take, the 66p a share now on the table looks a snip.

Non-voting shareholders clearly have a strong case for feeling aggrieved at this, when the board could have probably won a better offer had it hung up the for sale sign. Disenfranchised shareholders elsewhere will remember the ACC lesson.

Markets

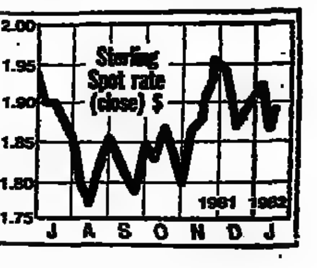
Odd behaviour?

Financial markets are forever perverse, inconsistent or what you will. Alternatively, they are constantly setting traps for the unwary, Certainly, the behaviour of the dollar and dollar interest rates this week have not been consistent with what one might have expected after last week's exceptionally large leap in the United States money supply.

On this basis, it is possibly wiser to treat the dollar's behaviour this week as the result of short-term profit-taking rather than the start of a major downward break. Be that as it may, it is a development that has been convenient for the British monetary authorities. Together with the boost to sterling from the receding threat of a miners' strike, it has meant not only that the Bank has not had to intervene to support sterling — and so aggravate money market shortages still further — but that it has in fact been able to move in exactly the opposite direction and go along with a modest reduction in bill rates.

In part, the acceptance of lower bill rates is simply a way of encouraging companies into bill, rather than overdraft, financing, thus keeping a good flow of new bills into the market for the authorities to buy in the face of persisting shortages.

It is probably a little too early to say whether the authorities would be happy to see the general level of interest rates drop a further half point. With an early Budget only seven weeks away now, the window for letting interest rates drop a notch may be closing fairly rapidly if political advantage is a major consideration. But they may be getting increasingly worried that the tentative economic recovery may abort.



Tin Council

A crucial week

Many eyes will be focused on the International Tin Council when its meeting opens in London today.

Strong buying since last July has pushed up the cash price of LME tin by almost £2,000 to about £8,500 a tonne. Not only that, it has opened a wide and unprecedented backwardation of some £300. Producers, led by Malaysia, Arabs and others, have been cited as the forces behind a sustained and powerful market move which has already lasted longer than many thought possible. But whoever it may be, there can be no doubt that the producers benefit.

They benefit in two ways. First, higher prices obviously mean higher income. Second, and more germane to the ITC meeting, high prices support the producers' argument that the metal has been undervalued and that consumer resistance last year to raising intervention levels was unjustified. Such arguments will dominate the meeting.

The chances are, however, that they will not — indeed cannot — be resolved. In one respect the consumers' argument has possibly been strengthened: if the market is being manipulated, they could say we only have to wait and the producers will learn the error of their ways. At the very least, the condition of the market will sour relations between the two sides and make agreement much harder to reach.

MEPC

Raising cash

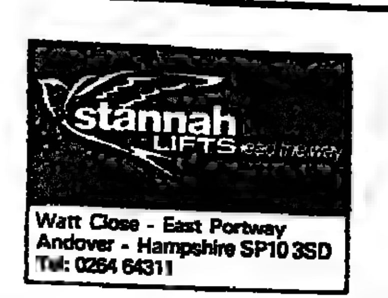
As befits our second largest property company, the £62m cash call from MEPC is only the second biggest property rights issue ever. That prize went to the sector giant, Land Securities, in June 1980 with a £108m fund raising.

Even so, there will surely be one or two disconcerted shareholders in MEPC who will turn up for the noon annual meeting at the Hyde Park Hotel, Knightsbridge today, to press the directors about the need to deal such a blow to their wallets.

For there is no doubting the scale of MEPC's ambitions, nor of the size of its present empire: gross assets after the recent revaluation amounted to more than £900m. Since the last rights issue in June 1979 the development programme has had a capital cost of roughly £120m; developments at home that should be completed this year will take £44m; and longer term projects both here, and in Australia and the United States, are already scheduled to cost a cool £90m.

MEPC was one of those property companies that went to the brink in 1974-75, so the present surge of expansion could arouse unpleasant memories; and from a portfolio as vast as £900m surely some low yielding assets could have been disposed of in order to pay for expansion elsewhere.

MEPC has had a wonderful recovery since the dark days, but the fact remains that the latest rights issue (will there be another in two years?) knocked an already weak share price 11p to 214p yesterday. The issue, of one for five at 188p, dilutes net asset value from 373p to 340p.



Stock Exchange Prices

Gilts surge ahead

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Jan 11. Dealings End Jan 22. § Contango Day Jan 25. Settlement Day, Feb 1.

BRITISH FUNDS

SHORTS

[illegible]

MEDIUMS

[illegible]

LONGS

[illegible]

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

[illegible]

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

[illegible]

DOLLAR STOCKS

[illegible]

BANKS AND DISCOUNTS

[illegible]

BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

A—B

[illegible]

C—E

[illegible]

F—H

[illegible]

I—L

[illegible]

M—N

[illegible]

1981/82 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
154	72	Marchwiel	121	+1	8.6	7.1	..
142	106	Marks & Spencer	135	+2	5.8	4.3	18.4
51	33½	Marley Ltd	45	+1	3.2	7.1	14.7
32	14½	Marling Ind	31	+½	1.4	4.5	21.7
42	22	Marshall T Lox	40	..	4.0	9.9	3.6
39	21	Do A	35	..	4.0	11.3	3.1
262	178	Martin News	253	● ..	13.9	5.5	5.5
270	209	Martonair	226	+1	10.9	4.8	13.2
74	48	Medminster	65	..	5.3	8.1	7.0
250	140	Menzies J.	220	+2	5.6	2.6	11.0
224	128	Metal Box	170	+2	16.5	9.7	14.9
52¾	37¼	Metalrax	40	..	3.1	7.8	6.5
25	12	Mettoy	15	+1	0.1	0.9	..

O—S

[illegible]

1981/82 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
180	140	Syltone	150	..	12.9	7.1	20.0

T—Z

1981/82 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
26	15	TACE	20	..	..e	..	6.0
121	85	TSL Therml Synd	93	..	10.0	10.8	5.1
24½	10²¹⁄₃₂	Takeda BDR	£23¹⁵⁄₁₆	..	17.6	0.7	26.1
6½	2½	Talbex Grp	5½	..	..	..	..
418	316	Tarmac Ltd	418	+16	23.3	5.6	7.2
212	126	Tate & Lyle	212	+2	15.0	7.1	8.7

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

[illegible]

INSURANCE

[illegible]

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

[illegible]

SHIPPING

[illegible]

MINES

[illegible]

OIL

[illegible]

PROPERTY

[illegible]

RUBBER

[illegible]

TEA

1981/82 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
[illegible]	[illegible]	Assam Frontier	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
460	415	Camellia Inv	440	..	7.1	1.6	—
375	230	McLeod Russel	373	..	11.8	3.2	..
295	255	Moran	280	..	7.1t	2.6	..
115	93	Surmah Valley	115	..	1.4	1.2	..

MISCELLANEOUS

1981/82 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
41	27½	Calcutta Elec	41	+3	9.1	22.2	..
34½	29	Essex Wtr 3.5%	£31½	..	509	15.9	..
34	30	Gt Nthn Tele	£34	..	150	4.4	12.8
265	150	Imp Cont Gas	213	+2	11.9	5.6	18.5
148	93	Milford Docks	138	..	0.7	0.5	..
193	122	Nesco Inv	130	..	10.0	7.7	..
35	28½	Sunderlnd Wtr	£31½	..	500	15.9	..

● Ex dividend. a Ex all. b Forecast dividend. c Corrected price. e Interim payment passed. f Price at suspension. g Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. h Bid for company. k Pre-merger figures. n Forecast earnings. p Ex capital distribution. r Ex rights. s Ex scrip or share split. t Tax free. y Price adjusted for late dealings. .. No significant data.

RECENT ISSUES

	Closing Price
A and G Sec Elect 5p Ord (80a)	82
Baillie Gifford Japan Trust 25p Ord (100)	87
City Site 25p Ord (35a)	39-1
Computer and Systems Eng 20p Ord (225)	218
Cussins Property Group 20p Ord (82)	83-2
Equipu 10p Ord (80a)	82
Good Relations Group 10p Ord (61a)	60
Hardanger Properties 10p Ord (100a)	97
Haytera £1 Ord (150a)	155
Moray Firth Exp	100+2
Newmarket Co (1981) Ltd $0.05 (£3.05)	295
Nimslo Int $0.20 Ord ($4.25a)	142-8
Owners Abroad 10p Ord (10a)	17½-½
Peek Holings 7p Ord	5
Saxon Oil 50p Ord (12½p paid)	58-5
Speyhawk 10p Ord (115)	117
Television South 10p Ord NV (ak)	22
Do 14/20% 1968-88 Ln (ak)	89
Treasury 3% 1987	86½

RIGHTS ISSUES	Latest date of renun	
ICL (25‡)	Feb 12	11 prem+2½
Kwik Save Disc (180)	Feb 26	44 prem+6
Wearwell (50‡)	Feb 19	84f

Issue price in parentheses. * Ex dividend. † Issued by tender. ‡ Nil paid. a unlisted securities market. b. £10 paid. f fully paid. g £40 paid. h £50 paid. i £30 paid. j £25 paid. k Issued in units of sixteen shares and £5 nominal loan stock at 89 per unit.

Sterling: Spot and Forward

	Market rates (day's range) January 19	Market rates (close) January 19	1 month	3 months
New York	$1.8875-9000	$1.8945-8955	0.25-0.15c prem	0.28-0.18c prem
Montreal	$2.540-2680	$2.2815-2625	0.10c prem-par	0.15-0.30c disc
Amsterdam	4.73½-77½fl	4.76-77fl	1⅞-1⅝c prem	4⅞-4⅝c prem
Brussels	73.60-74.15f	74.00-10f	30-50c disc	105-125c disc
Copenhagen	14.12-22k	14.20½-21½k	285-200ore prem	410-275ore prem
Dublin	1.2220-2320p	1.2290-2310p	24-36p disc	90-110p disc
Frankfurt	4.32-36m	4.34½-35½m	2-1½pf prem	5-4½pf prem
Lisbon	125.25-126.25e	125.60-90e	30-160c disc	120-400c disc
Madrid	185.25-186.25p	185.95-186.15p	10-30c disc	50-80c disc
Milan	2318-24lr	2320½-22½lr	13½-16½lr disc	45-50lr disc
Oslo	11.03-12k	11.11-12k	285-180ore prem	460-350ore prem
Paris	11.00-09f	11.06¾-07¾f	¾-1¾c disc	3½-4½c disc
Stockholm	10.60-66k	10.64¾-65¾k	245-175ore prem	735-655ore prem
Tokyo	422-27y	425-26y	3.30-3.00y prem	8.75-8.50y prem
Vienna	30.25-45sch	30.40-45sch	17-10gro prem	40-30gro prem
Zurich	3.47½-51½f	3.50-51f	2¼-1¾c prem	5½-5c prem

Effective exchange rate compared to 1975, was up 0.7 at 91.5

Money Market Rates

Clearing Banks Base Rate 14½%

Discount Mkt Loans%
Overnight: High 14¼ Low 13

Week Fixed: 14⅛-14¼

Treasury Bills (Dis%)

Buying		Selling	
2 months	14⁵⁄₁₆	2 months	14¼
3 months	14¹¹⁄₃₂	3 months	14⁷⁄₃₂

Prime Bank Bills (Dis%) Trades (Dis%)

1 month	14⁵⁄₁₆-14³⁄₁₆	1 month	15⅛
2 months	14⁷⁄₃₂-14⁵⁄₃₂	2 months	15⅛
3 months	14⁷⁄₃₂-14⁵⁄₁₆	3 months	15⅛
6 months	14¹⁄₁₆-13¹⁵⁄₁₆	6 months	14⅞

Local Authority Bonds

1 month	15⅞-15⅝	7 months	15⅝-15⅜
2 months	16-15¾	8 months	15⅝-15⅞
3 months	16-15¾	9 months	15½-15¼
4 months	16-15¾	10 months	15½-15¼
5 months	15¾-15½	11 months	15½-15¼
6 months	15⅝-15⅜	12 months	15¼-15

Secondary Mkt. £CD Rates (%)

1 month	15-14⅞	6 months	15¹⁄₁₆-14¹⁵⁄₁₆
3 months	15¹⁄₁₆-15	12 months	15¹⁄₁₆-14¹⁵⁄₁₆

Local Authority Market (%)

2 days	14½	3 months	15¼
7 days	14¾	6 months	15¼
1 month	15¼	1 year	15³⁄₁₆

Interbank Market (%)

Overnight: Open 14¼-14½ Close 8

1 week	14⅞-14⅝	6 months	15¼-15⅛
1 month	15¹⁄₁₆-15	9 months	15¼-13⅞
3 months	15¼-15⅛	12 months	15¼-15⅛

First Class Finance Houses (Mkt. Rate%)
3 months 15¼ 6 months 15¼

Finance House Base Rate 15½%

Other Markets

Australia	1.6935-1.7085
Bahrain	0.7125-0.7155
Finland	8.3155-8.3555
Greece	109.75-111.75
Hongkong	11.0225-11.0625
Iran	n.a.
Kuwait	0.5350-0.5380
Malaysia	4.2635-4.2835
Mexico	49.30-50.80
New Zealand	3.3150-2.3350
Saudi Arabia	6.4665-6.4965
Singapore	3.8850-3.9150
South Africa	1.8205-1.8355

Dollar Spot Rates

* Ireland	1.5450-1.5470
† Canada	1.1939-1.1941
Netherlands	2.5060-2.5090
Belgium	38.96-38.99
Denmark	7.4770-7.4800
West Germany	2.2900-2.2910
Portugal	66.10-66.30
Spain	98.13-98.25
Italy	1224.30-1225.50
Norway	5.8560-5.8610
France	5.8300-5.8340
Sweden	5.6190-5.6220
Japan	224.30-224.40
Austria	16.03-16.05
Switzerland	1.8360-1.8390

* Ireland quoted in US currency.
† Canada $1 : US $0.8377-0.8379

Euro-$ Deposits

(%) calls, 12-13; seven days, 13³⁄₁₆-13⅝; one month, 13⅞-13¾; three months, 14¹⁄₁₆-14⁵⁄₁₆; six months, 14¹³⁄₁₆-15¹⁄₁₆.

Gold

Gold fixed: am, $377.25 (an ounce); pm, $375.25 close, $375.50.
Krugerrand (per coin): $385-390 (£204.40-205.40).
Sovereigns (new): $92.5-93.5 (£48.70-49.20).

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Cricket

Channel Nine on cloud nine

From John Woodcock, Cricket Correspondent, Sydney, Jan 19

As if by providence, when rain drove the players from the field at 10 o'clock here this evening Allan Border had just hit the boundary which put Australia fractionally ahead of the West Indian scoring rate. With no further play being possible Australia thus won the match, and to the nation's delight qualified to meet West Indies in the final of the Benson and Hedges World Series Cup, to be played over the best of five matches, the first two in Melbourne at the week end.

It was a dramatic occasion, watched by 52,053 people, the largest and most delirious crowd ever to have attended a day-night match in Sydney. They behaved more as though they were at Madison Square Garden or White Hart Lane. By the time the rain came, as out of a clear sky—there is no way under the lights of seeing its approach—there were signs of mass hysteria.

To PBL, the marketing company, and Channel Nine, who, between them, are turning the game out here into a huge commercial operation, tonight's result was worth hundreds of thousands of pounds, the difference between having Australia in the finals against West Indies, or having Pakistan. As I have have written before, the tide of one-day cricket, as it is now running, will swamp the five-day game. It is dangerously out of control, and no one who matters seems to heed the warning. That said, it was impossible not to be stirred, in one direction or another, by today's game as it reached its theatrical climax.

West Indies were without Clive Lloyd, their captain. Had he missed a match which Australia so wanted to win in his days with the Packer circus, suspicions would have been aroused. But not today, a doctor ordered him not to play, because of influenza. Richards was therefore in charge again, and he always is keen to win. To have done so, West Indies would have needed to overcome all sorts of handicaps. Apart from Lloyd's illness, Greenidge, Dujon, Marshall and Holding are all carrying an injury of some kind; Haynes has been out of form, and today, for once, Gomes failed.

Once Greenidge had played on in the first over (West Indies were put in) and Haynes in the tenth, West Indies were up against it. Australia's bowling and fielding, and Chappell's field-placing, were as good as I have known from them, and him, in a one-day match. They bowled only one wide, too, as against five by the West Indians. After today, and with the West Indians a team of walking wounded, it would be no surprise to see Australia win the finals. The costliest of Australia's bowlers was Lillee. For the third time since he was brought over from Perth, to take the place of the injured Alderman, Malone bowled 10 tight overs, as did Chappell by dint of line and length.

The match started at 2.30. When, within an hour, the gates were closed, it became possible to establish the capacity of the ground since the Brewongle stand was rebuilt. The biggest crowd ever to have watched cricket here was in 1928. On the second day of the second Test match, when 58,446 saw Walter Hammond make a double hundred. Today, for the benefit of those who could distinguish skill from brute force, Richards was back to his best form, though even he, three or four times, was driven to desperation. To appeal to the masses there was a lot of outright slogging.

Whether Australia would have scored the 190 they needed to win had it not rained, we shall never know. After Chappell had reverted to making nought, it was always likely to be a close thing. Darling, a much improved player, and Dyson batted admirably; Hughes did what was wanted from him until he got out; Marsh and Lillee threw the bat, Marsh until he was magnificently caught at short midwicker by Greenidge.

When the players went off 22 were needed, with only Pascoe, Thomson and Malone to give Border a hand. West Indies, palpably keen to win by now, might just about have done so. It was a pity it should have had to end as it did. Roberts, by the way, was the best of the West Indian bowlers. In a long career he can seldom have given a better showing.

WEST INDIES

C G Greenidge, b Lillee	1
D L Haynes, b Malone	5
*I V A Richards, b Thomson	64
H A Gomes, c Marsh, b Pascoe	3
S F A Bacchus, c Hughes, b Malone	20
†P J Dujon, b Thomson	30
M D Marshall, not out	32
A M E Roberts, c Wood, b Pascoe	9
M A Holding, c Marsh, b Pascoe	0
S T Clarke, b Lillee	16
J Garner, run out	2
Extras (l-b 5, w 1, n-b 1)	7
Total (50 overs)	189

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—2, 2—23, 3—40, 4—79, 5—103, 6—137, 7—155, 8—158, 9—182, 10—189.

BOWLING: Lillee, 10—0—47—2; Thomson, 10—1—36—2; Pascoe, 10—0—44—3; Malone, 10—1—27—2; Chappell, 10—0—26—0.




Border: hit the winning boundary

AUSTRALIA

G M Wood, c Roberts, b Holding	1
W M Darling, c Clarke, b Roberts	34
J Dyson, b Garner	37
*G S Chappell, l-b-w, b Roberts	0
K J Hughes, b Roberts	25
A R Border, not out	30
†R W Marsh, c Greenidge, b Marshall	12
D K Lillee, b Holding	6
L S Pascoe, not out	0
Extras (l-b 16, w 5, n-b 2)	23
Total (7 wkts, 43.1 overs)	168

J R Thomson and M F Malone did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—8, 2—57, 3—61, 4—97, 5—125, 6—144, 7—157.

BOWLING: Holding, 6.1—0—34—2; Clarke, 10—1—20—0; Marshall, 10—0—43—1; Roberts, 10—3—15—3; Garner, 7—0—33—1.

Final table

	P	W	L	Pts
West Indies	10	7	3	14
Australia	10	4	6	8
Pakistan	10	4	6	8

Australia qualify on superior run rate.

Mushtaq available for Pakistan

Mushtaq Mohammad, who was captain of Pakistan from 1976 to 1979, has announced his availability for this year's Test series against Sri Lanka and England. "All my friends want me to get back into Test cricket and I am keen to offer my services," Mushtaq, aged 38, said from his home in Birmingham, where he works for Pakistan International Airways.

He claims that he only gave up his Test place because the Pakistan board of control wanted to make room for younger players. "I thought the side was about to be rebuilt but all the old faces are still there. The only one missing is mine." Mushtaq is due to play this summer for Walsall in the Birmingham League and for Staffordshire in the Minor Counties championship.

Vanburn Holder, the former Worcestershire and West Indies pace bowler, who took 45 wickets for Shropshire in the Minor Counties championship last season, has been told he is free to join another county because of the new regulations restricting counties to one overseas player.

Shropshire have retained Holder's registration but have advised him that the one available place will be filled by Somachandra de Silva, the Sri Lankan all-rounder.

Durban, Jan 19.—Natal improved their chances of retaining the Currie Cup with a two-wicket win over Transvaal. Natal are third in the five-team competition with 39 points.

Golf

Royal St George's stages Open again

By John Hennessy

Royal St George's, a controversial choice for last year's Open golf championship, has received a vote of confidence. The tournament is to return to Sandwich in 1985. An interval of only four years is unprecedented in modern times.

Some doubts were expressed about the choice last year of Royal St George's, after a lapse of 32 years. Travel and accommodation were thought to present insuperable problems and the idea gained ground, particularly in the United States, that the course was no longer suitable for an Open.

In the event, all fears proved groundless and a number of Americans who declined to take up their exemptions, later regretted their decision when Bill Rogers, a compatriot with, until then, no great reputation for the big occasion, became the 110th Open champion. Tom Kite, who won the American Order of Merit in 1981, was one who was deterred from coming by reports he had received from European sources about the Royal St George's course.

Keith Mackenzie, secretary of the Royal and Ancient, explained yesterday: "The main reason we are going back to Sandwich is that it is England's turn. We are at Royal Birkdale next year and it would be difficult to stage the Open in 1985 at Royal Lytham, the only other English course on the rota, when it is their centenary year in 1986. We also think we should strike again while the iron is hot. There were none of the anticipated travel and accommodation problems and Royal St George's did such a tremendous job we feel they deserve recognition."

Considerable expense was involved in preparing the course for modern demands last year and the championship committee feel that an early return to Sandwich makes financial sense. The Open now costs more than £1m to stage, but the revenue is such that the prize fund next year has been raised to £250,000.

Another interesting choice in 1985 is Royal Dornoch for the Amateur championship. Only its remoteness, 62 miles north of Inverness and ten times that distance from London, has prevented this historic stretch of links from achieving a universal reputation. As it is, it has been the preserve of the connoisseurs and of the Scots, well to the north of the big cities.

Those in the know regard it as one of the golfing treasures of the British Isles, a course, moreover, playable throughout the year. For all that, it shares a line of latitude with Hudson Bay and Southern Alaska. The home international series was held there for the first time in 1980 and proved to be a successful rehearsal for the Amateur.

EARNINGS: USPGA tour top ten (all US): 1, E Fiori, $54,500; 2, C Stadler, $54,000; 3, T Kite, $29,700; 4, J Mahaffey, $27,460; 5, V Heafner, $26,400; 6, R Caldwell, $18,700; 7, S Hoch, $17,700; 8, J Haas, $15,445; 9, B Gilder, $15,000; 10, K Fergus $14,364; 54, P Oosterhuis (GB) $2,157.

England plan a benefit for their bearer

Madras, Jan 19.—England are hoping to atler the itinery for the end of their tour so that they can play an additional one-day match for the benefit of their luggage bearer for the past 10 weeks in India, the Press Association reports. The game is scheduled for February 23, a few hours before the party are due to fly home from Sri Lanka.

If the plan is confirmed, England will fly on the morning of the 23rd from Colombo to Trivandrum in Southern India and play the match against Kerala state before flying back to Sri Lanka to catch the plane home at night. Raman Subba Row, the tour manager said: "No details have been finalized but it all looks possible at the moment and the lads are keen to play."

Part of the proceeds from the game will be given to England's baggage man, Govind, a robust man who comes from just outside Bombay and has been accompanying England tours to the subcontinent for the past 25 years. Keith Fletcher, the captain, said: "We felt we had to do something for him. He has been with us on all my three tours here and has done a fantastic job."

While the players fly from venue to venue Govind—nobody knows his age—travels with the kit and his two sons on long, arduous train journeys. When Mr Subba Row was announcing the plan at the end of the fifth Test match in Madras, Govind was undertaking a 26-hour journey to get the players' kit to Indore for the three-day game starting on Friday.

Fletcher added: "He is a marvellous fellow with a very westernized sense of humour. Not only can you trust him not to lose your kit, he will look after anything for you."

Meanwhile, the English players, disappointed at their failure to end the run of four successive draws in the Test series, took a complete break from cricket today. They travelled to Fisherman's Cove, a fashionable resort just south of Madras, for a day by the sea and a chance to try their hands at water sports.

Interim report: The special sub-committee, which is carrying out an inquiry into Yorkshire cricket, will present an interim report to the county club's full committee next Tuesday, Exchange Telegraph reports. The Yorkshire Secretary, Joe Lister, said yesterday that it was not yet possible to say when there would be any public annoucement on the sub-committee's report.

They will be expected to recommen a course of action to resolve the dispute between the team manager, Ray Illingworth, and Geoffrey Boycott, which led to Boycott's suspension at the end of last season.

Peter Dobson, the chairman of the sub-committee, said yesterday that they were in the process of arranging a meeting with Boycott.

Averages after five Test matches

England batting

	M	Inns	NO	Runs	HS	Avge
G A Gooch	5	9	1	429	127	53.62
G Boycott	4	8	1	312	105	44.57
I T Botham	5	7	0	298	66	42.57
D I Gower	5	8	1	290	82	41.42
C J Tavaré	5	8	0	325	149	40.62
K W R Fletcher	5	8	2	223	69	39.66
G R Dilley	3	4	0	69	52	17.25
R G D Willis	4	4	2	26	13	13.00
D L Underwood	5	6	3	38	13*	12.66
R W Taylor	5	6	1	57	33	11.40
M W Gatting	4	5	1	36	29	9.00
J K Lever	2	2	0	3	2	1.50

ALSO BATTED: P J W Allott 6, J E Emburey 0, 1, 1.
* not out

Bowling

	Overs	Mdns	Runs	Wkts	Avge
J E Emburey	67	24	141	6	23.50
J K Lever	73	16	204	7	29.14
R G D Willis	105 1	24	306	9	34.00
I T Botham	215.3	47	593	16	37.06
D L Underwood	199	91	383	10	38.30
G A Gooch	33 1	6	77	2	38.50
G R Dilley	91	15	283	6	47.16

ALSO BOWLED: P J W Allott, 33—4—135—0; K W R Fletcher, 4—1—13—1; M W Gatting, 1—0—4—0; D I Gower, 1—0—1—0; C J Tavaré, 2—0—11—0; R W Taylor, 2—0—6—0.

India batting

	M	Inns	NO	Runs	HS	Avge
S M Gavaskar	5	8	1	448	172	64.00
G R Viswanath	5	7	0	392	222	56.00
D B Vengsarkar	5	7	1	246	71*	41.00
Kapil Dev	5	7	2	202	59	40.40
R J Shastri	5	5	1	138	93	34.50
S Madan Lal	5	5	2	69	44	23.00
K Srikkanth	4	6	0	118	65	19.83
S M H Kirmani	5	5	0	98	67	19.60
S M Patil	4	6	1	95	31	19.00
K Azad	3	4	0	71	24	17.75
D R Doshi	5	5	2	14	7*	4.78

ALSO BATTED: A Malhotra 31; P Roy 6, 60*; Y Sharma 140, 25; S Yadav 6.
* not out

India bowling

	Overs	Mdns	Runs	Wkts	Avge
D R Doshi	233.3	99	387	18	21.50
S Madan Lal	135	30	353	14	25.21
Kapil Dev	209.5	37	688	20	34.40
R J Shastri	210	67	411	10	41.10
S M Patil	17	2	60	1	60.00
K Azad	48	10	153	1	153.00

ALSO BOWLED: S M Gavaskar, 4—0—14—0; K Srikkanth, 6—1—10—0; S Yadav, 20—7—83—0.

Yachting

Blake pipped to the quay

Mar del Plata, Argentina, Jan 19.—Peter Blake of New Zealand, aboard "Ceramco" was the second of the round-the-world contestants to reach the third leg finish at 06.38 GMT here today, a matter of hours behind the first boat home, "Flyer", skippered by Dutchman Cornelius van Rietschoten, its 56 year-old owner.

It was the second successive time that "Ceramco" had taken the runners-up place on absolute time to "Flyer", after dismasting on the first leg of the six months ocean ordeal from Plymouth to Cape Town. On the second leg from Cape Town to Auckland, New Zealand, Blake steered "Ceramco" to top place on handicapped time.

"Flyer" is four metres longer than the New Zealand boat, so to finish only a few hours behind the Dutch boat was a powerful performance indeed.

On his arrival Blake said that he had rounded Cape Town only 30 minutes behind van Rietschoten after 18 days at sea. The Dutchman had said the gap was 52 minutes. The two boats conducted a battle royal throughout the third leg, which only Eric Tabarley of France aboard "Euromarche" could get anywhere near.

Blake said, "We never had any really bad storms. The wind was ideal for speed, from 30 to 35 knots carrying us up to Cape Horn. On three successive days we were able to cover 315, 302 and 322 miles. The smaller boats still at sea are struggling with winds of more than sixty knots. It is just not the same course."

"Ceramco" will now start favourite on the final leg to Plymouth, but only the crews' initiative kept them going five days before today's arrival when their mast was half severed.

The New Zealand boat arrived in the early hours of the morning to a near deserted quay, but were cheered to find the "Flyer" crew still there to welcome them.

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

This table is published on Wednesday and Saturday

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Football

Regis out to impress Greenwood

The England manager, Ron Greenwood, will be at the League Cup quarter-final match between Aston Villa and West Bromwich Albion tomorrow when he will get a close-up view of Cyrille Regis in action.

Regis is anxious to press his claims for an England cap, but has not scored, so far, in seven games against Villa.

However, Regis, who has scored 13 times in the last 12 games, received an unexpected boost from Villa's winger, Tony Morley, on the verge of an England breakthrough himself.

Morley said: "I would be delighted to play alongside Regis for England. He is similar to Peter Withe as a target man, but he has much more speed and I would imagine we could attack sides with plenty of early balls."

Regis and Morley lead the claims of the outsiders pressing for a World Cup place, but Villa's Peter Withe will also be keen to impress Greenwood after coming through illness, injury and suspension in recent months.

It is a great incentive for goals, which supporters in the Midlands are demanding after two games last season had produced only one. Withe scored after a mistake by Brendan Batson, and Morley believes tomorrow's game will need a similar error to decide who goes through to meet Tottenham.

"There is so much at stake, and so much local pride, that without something dramatic I feel a replay will be inevitable", he said.

But he warned West Bromwich, who have won their last six games, that Villa, though failing to hold onto their League title, are still competing in three cup competitions this season.

Villa should be at full strength, while West Bromwich bring back Gary Owen, who is on the transfer list. Clive Whitehead is cup-tied so Martyn Bennett, normally a centre half, or Andy King will fill his place.

The Arsenal reserve goalkeeper, George Wood, plays in a rearranged league match against Stoke tomorrow. Wood gets only his second senior game in 14 months for Arsenal because Pat Jennings will be out at least another week with a groin strain.

It is the only change from the team knocked out of the FA Cup by Tottenham on January 2, Arsenal's only first-team match for almost six weeks.

The Tottenham goalkeeper, Ray Clemence, stood back and watched appreciatively as Nottingham Forest's Peter Shilton—his rival for the England goalkeeping place in the World Cup—staged a one-man show at White Hart Lane last night.

Shilton pulled off a string of superlative saves as Forest threatened to stop Tottenham's League Cup progress. In the end, he was beaten only by Ossie Ardiles' 58th-minute winner, which gave Tottenham a place in the semi-finals

But the highlight of his performance was his save from a penalty which Glenn Hoddle had to take three times. Shilton stopped Hoddle's first attempt as a Forest player encroached. He was beaten by the second shot, but this time a Spurs player moved and when Hoddle tried again Shilton made a brilliant flying save.

The Tottenham manager, Keith Burkinshaw, payed a generous tribute to Shilton, and said: "He made five terrific saves. It was a great performance." Burkinshaw also singled out his own Tony Galvin for praise. "Galvin had his best game for the club. If Ron Greenwood had been watching he would have put him into the England World Cup squad straight away. There is not a better left-sided forward in the country."

Alan Brazil, the Scottish striker, nicknamed Pele by his Ipswich team mates, seems determined to make problems for the World Cup commentators.

A few more goals of the class he scored last night to take Ipswich through to the semi-finals of the League Cup for the first time, and he will probably be playing for Scotland against Brazil in Seville on June 18.

The Ipswich manager, Bobby Robson said: "In terms of sheer skill it was a brilliant goal, worthy of his namesake. No Brazilian could have done it better."

The goal, which followed John Wark's fine 52nd-minute effort and John Barnes' 55th minute equaliser for Watford, saw Brazil control a cross from Mills and send his tight-marking defender Ian Bolton the wrong way before using the gap he had created to shoot

After a superb match, the Watford manager, Graham Taylor, had his own views on the Suffolk club's bid for the treble. He said: "Only time will tell if they have learned the lessons from last season's attempt to win three trophies. Have they learned that if you are good enough to chase everything at the highest level you will have to battle through fixture congestion, injuries and tiredness?".

Robson believes his team are better prepared this time and also expects to see Watford up alongside them in the First Division

□ Oldham Athletic are urging their supporters to boycott the second division game away to Derby County on Saturday. As a result of the trouble caused by Chelsea followers in November, Derby have introduced a £4 admission charge for visiting supporters who stand on the terraces.

Peace moves

Frankfurt, West Germany, Jan 19.—The West German Soccer Federation (DFB) have made peace with midfield star Bernd Schuster, who plays for Barcelona, and opened the way for his return to the national side. But his inclusion in the team for the World Cup finals in Spain in June is doubtful following a complicated knee operation a month ago. Schuster, aged 22, has been at odds with Jupp Derwall, the national trainer, since his last appearance for West Germany in a friendly against Brazil last May.

Yesterday's results

WELSH CUP: Fourth round: Pontardawe 1, Wrexham 5.



Regis : still to score against Aston Villa

Athletics

Unfamiliar figure in key position as general secretary

By Norman Fox
Athletics Correspondent

British athletics will be guided into a new era of commercialization, television contracts, sponsorship and "middle men" by Nigel Cooper, who is virtually unknown outside Australia. Today, the British Amateur Athletic Board will announce that he is to succeed David Shaw as their general secretary.

Whatever the qualities of Mr Cooper, aged 52, the Board seem to have made a strange decision. Mr Shaw turned the position of secretary into that of an executive who made dramatic and welcome improvements in the organization of British athletics. His resignation last year came at an unfortunate moment when the sport was about to tackle the opportunities and dangers presented by a more flexible attitude to amateurism.

Mr Cooper was, I understand, selected from a shortlist of six including Ewan Murray, the secretary of the Scottish Amateur Athletic Association, and Alan Burridge, formerly the secretary of Middlesex County Cricket Club. He is English but works as chief administrator of Kelvin Grove College in Brisbane. He is also chairman of the personnel planning division of the Commonwealth Games committee responsible for recruiting a staff of 6,000.

Reactions to his expected appointment yesterday were less of surprise than bewilderment. One of the officials who will have to work closely with the new secretary is Paul Dickenson, the new chairman of the International Athletes' Club. The IAC plan to act as agents for athletes intending to profit by the relaxation of amateur rules.

Mr Dickenson has no knowledge of Mr Cooper so cannot judge his ability, but he said the real issue was the job description given by the Board when inviting applications. He fears that the Board will no longer encourage the executive nature of the post successfully developed by Mr Shaw.

He said: "David Shaw did a marvellous job for athletics. We can only hope that the Board have appointed someone of the same calibre. I hope they have done their homework and have found someone worthy of representing the quality of athletes we have in this country.

"Athletics in Britain is on the crest of a wave—not just because of Coe and Ovett."

If the Board want their secretary to deal with athletes' agents, sponsors and television, their choice will need to be familiar with modern professional sport. He should also be able to hold together a fragmented administration which at times seems to be pulling the sport in several directions.

One of Mr Shaw's greatest contribution in his short time at the Board was to give athletes and officials a feeling that he had all of their interests in mind. It has to be remembered, however, that he too, was an unfamiliar figure when he became the sport's first professional administrator.

□ Mr Cooper, speaking from his Brisbane home, the Press Association reports, said: "I think I react well to a challenge and I will try to follow in the footsteps of David Shaw. It is going to be quite an act to follow, but I would like to add a different slant to things.

"The main thing that attracted me to the job is that athletics is going to go from strength to strength in the next two years and to be involved will be a tremendous experience. First I must get down and learn more thoroughly what is going on in the sport."

Liverpool end Barnsley's giant-killing performance

By Keith Macklin

Barnsley 1 Liverpool 3

Liverpool put paid to the golden dream of Barnsley last night when they ran out victors in a game that was marked by its hard physical contact and fierce competitiveness. It was a game of passion and pride and Barnsley, who had already collected the scalps of Swansea, Brighton and Manchester City, seemed after 20 minutes as if they were going to dangle Liverpool's from their belt. Colin Walker pushed the ball into the net after Grobbelaar had failed to hold a blistering shot from Evans.

After 35 minutes Liverpool equalised. An attempted clearance by Banks struck Rush and fell perfectly on to the toe of Souness whose first time volley skimmed into the net, despite Horn's desperate dive. Liverpool were now back in business in a match every bit as thrilling and competitive as last week's encounter at Anfield.

Liverpool came out for the second half in a changed formation, Neal crossing to left back with Lee on the right and Lawrenson in midfield. For the first 10 minutes they fired on all cylinders and Barnsley's exuberance seemed briefly to desert them as Liverpool produced some quality moves.

Dalglish, Whelan and Johnson neatly worked an opening, but Johnson was bustled out of his stride. Rush gave Whelan a clear sight of goal, and his measured shot was just outside the left hand post.

The Barnsley crowd, anxious for retaliation and a restoration of morale, chanted for the substitute Glavin, and he eventually came on for Banks. This was the signal for Barnsley to move forward again, and Joyce made a good overlap on the right and troubled Grobbelaar with his centre.

A Dalglish free kick hit Horn on the chest and was booted away for a corner. This restored Liverpool's belief that the match could be won without the need for extra time and, sure enough, with eight minutes to go a splendidly conceived and finished goal ended Barnsley's long and brave fight in the Football League Cup.

As Liverpool pushed men forward Rush found space on the right. He in turn found Dalglish, and Dalglish looked to his left to find Johnson unmarked. A touch to Johnson, a searing right foot shot passed Horn's despairing left hand and Liverpool had succeeded where three first division sides had been vanquished.

It was fitting that the coolly lethal Dalglish should apply the coup de grace. Johnson slipped the ball across the penalty area and Dalglish shot low with surgical precision.

BARNSLEY: B Horn, J Joyce, P Chambers, N Cooper, I Banks, M McCarthy, I Evans, C Walker, T Aylott, R McHale, S Barrowclough, Sub: R Glavin.

LIVERPOOL: B Grobbelaar, P Neal, M Lawrenson, P Thompson, R Whelan, A Hansen, K Dalglish, S Lee, I Rush, T McDermott, G Souness, Sub: D Johnson.

Referee: G Tyson (Sunderland).

Women's hockey

Miss Lister on target

By Joyce Whitehead

South 2, North 1

Sandra Lister of Sussex scored on her debut to help the South to victory over the North in the first territorial match of the series at Bisham Abbey.

For the first quarter of an hour North applied heavy pressure and were awarded several corners, but the South defence held firm and played themselves out of trouble. Sue Kelly of Hampshire, in particular, was a tower of strength.

Lesley Hobley (Buckinghamshire) and Jane Walsh (Hampshire) combined to catch the North defence out of position and Miss Lister was in the right place to score.

Sheila Harding (Middlesex), whose direct approach was invaluable to the South, converted a cross with a first time shot to put the South ahead once more.

On a fine Astroturf pitch, this match was a little disappointing, especially for the North. With the exception of Julie Bannister, of Cheshire, they had a poor day. Souyave and Robinson, the international right wing pair, never really got going and frequently took one stroke too many with Rhona Bradley (Cumberland) free in the middle.

It was not until well into the second half that Miss Souyave stirred herself. She sped down the left and into the centre before passing for Valerie Robinson to score.

The next match of the series is on Thursday at Lilleshall Hall near Newport, Shropshire when Midlands play West.

SOUTH: P Gibbon (Berkshire), S Kelly (Hampshire), M Franks (Middlesex), R Hawes (Surrey), K Dodd (Berkshire), S Fryer (Sussex), S Lister (Sussex), K Brown (Surrey), J Walsh (Hampshire), S Harding (Middlesex), L Hobley (Buckinghamshire).

NORTH: J Edwards (Durham), K Taylor (Yorkshire), L Carr (Lancashire), M Eckersall (Lancashire), S Brodie (Cheshire), N Dix (Durham), M Souyave (Lancashire), V Robinson (Lancashire Central League), R Bradley (Cumbria), J Powell (Sheffield League) J Bannister (Cheshire).

Squash rackets

World Open returns to Europe after five years

By Richard Eaton

The World Open championship will this year return to Europe after an interval of five years. Record prize money of about £35,000 is available—£10,000 more than in Toronto in November—and the new venue, Cologne, West Germany, is situated in the fastest growing squash country in the world.

The game thus makes two significant advances: the professional status of members of the International Squash Players Association, now totalling more than 100, have been further advanced and the transition in status of West Germany from a developing squash nation into one capable of producing world-class players (following Sweden's lead) is likely to be greatly enhanced.

A third possible advance may be still more significant. So far the organizers have named neither a sponsor nor the type of court to be used except that it will have at least two transparent walls. This means it could have three, in which case the plastic Transwall court will probably be used, as it was in Cologne

If it is two transparent walls, it should be the Twin-Vue glass court used in the last world championship with television cameras for the first time filming through the front wall. Either way next November will be a moment for another important stage in the spate of experiments to turn squash into a spectator sport.

The next of these takes place from March 17 to 24 in the Chichester Festival Theatre, where the enterprising Chichester club has decided to erect the Transwall court for the first time in this country. The event is the Patrick International Squash Festival for which the prize money is to be increased by 50 per cent to £15,000.

Nobody can know where the experiments will ultimately lead. Viewing through the Transwall court is said to be cloudy; the Twin-Vue is certainly clear but expensive. Filming through the front wall is potentially exciting but coordination between the camera angles has yet to be achieved slickly enough and there are still problems in seeing the ball—although Dunlop are working to find the right type and colour ball for television.

Pakistan top seeds: Pakistan are top seeds for the second world under-19 team championship in Singapore from February 7 to 14.

TEAMS: Pool A: Australia, Scotland, Finland, Hongkong. Pool B: New Zealand, Wales, Singapore, Thailand. Pool C: Pakistan, Canada, Nigeria, Sweden. Pool D: England, Ireland, Malaysia, West Germany.

Today's sports fixtures

Kick-off 7.30 unless stated

FA CUP: Third round: Carlisle United v Huddersfield Town. Replay: Hereford United v Scunthorpe.

LEAGUE CUP: Fifth round: Aston Villa v West Bromwich Albion.

FIRST DIVISION: Stoke v Arsenal.

SECOND DIVISION: Cardiff City v Oldham.

FOURTH DIVISION: Bradford City v Mansfield Town; Port Vale v Darlington.

SCOTTISH CUP: First round: Stenhousemuir v Berwick Rangers; Stirling Albion v Clyde. Second round: Alloa Athletic v Hawick Royal Albert; Montrose v Elgin.

ALLIANCE PREMIER LEAGUE: Trophy, third round: Gravesend v Weymouth.

SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Midland division: Witney Town v Milton Keynes.

FA VASE: Second round: Marlow v Merstham. Third round: Blue Star v Eppleton CW (1.30); Forest Green Rovers v Almondsbury Greenway; Molesey v Melksham Town; Peterlee v Guisborough (7.0); West Midlands Police v Long Eaton Grange (at Burton Albion).

Rugby Union

CLUB MATCHES: Cambridge University v RAF (2.30); Glamorgan Wanderers v Abertillery (7.0); Metropolitan Police v Royal Navy (2.15); Oxford University v The Army (2.30).

OTHER MATCH: Essex v Public School Wanderers (at Woodford, 2.15).

Rugby League

FIRST DIVISION: St Helens v Castleford; Warrington v Featherstone Rovers; Widnes v York.

SECOND DIVISION: Salford v Hunslet.

Relief for Thatcher's men

By Paul Newman

The financial crisis which threatened to close down Grantham, the Northern Premier League club, has been averted until at least the end of the season. At a meeting in the town guildhall on Monday night, shareholders and members of the public raised about a quarter of the £20,000 needed to secure the future of the club, whose president is Margaret Thatcher.

Substantial cash donations were made, but most of the £5,000 will come from the sale of shares. Demand for them was so great that another meeting of shareholders will be held next month to approve a new issue.

David Boothman, the chairman, said: "This brings us back from the brink, though it doesn't mean we can't fall. It certainly means we have a chance to last until the end of the season, but a large amount is still needed to secure our long-term future."

The largest purchase of shares—£2,000 worth—was made by the club's main creditor, Cecil Blankley, who is also a director of Grantham. His coach company is owed £3,500 from two years ago.

Mr Boothman, who had threatened to call in a receiver unless a substantial amount of money was raised, said: "Cec Blankley's gesture really started things going. There were people coming up with £1 and £5 notes, others wanting to buy shares. There were about 20 people who bought £50 blocks of shares. We had one chap who came all the way from London. His father used to play for the club.

"There were about 50 shareholders and 130 members of the public at the meeting—a tremendous response. I am particularly pleased that the two rival supporters' organisations at the club look as though they are going to respond to my plea for unity. The one disappointment was that the major shareholder, a local firm, decided not to turn up. Most of the response has been from individuals rather than local commerce and industry."

The club had appeared to be in danger of losing money on a draw which has a Mini Metro car as the main prize, but sales have made a rapid improvement as a result of the meeting. Future fund-raising activities include a sponsored half-marathon.

Monday's results

League Cup
Fifth round

Ipswich (0) 2 Watford (0) 1
Wark, Brazil — Barnes — 20,817
Winners home to Liverpool or Barnsley

Tottenham (0) 1 Nottm F (0) 0
Ardiles — 31,192
Winners away to Aston Villa or West Bromwich.

FA Cup
Third round

Burnley (1) 6 Altrincham (0) 1
Hamilton 3, Taylor 2, Steven — Howard — 10,174
Winners away to Shrewsbury.

Carlisle v Huddersfield
Postponed.

Chelsea (0) 0 Hull (0) 0
14,899
Winners home to Wrexham.

Replays

Colchester (1) 3 Newcastle (2) 4
(After extra time. Score after 90min 2—2.)
Cook, Allinson, 2 pens — Waddle, Saunders, Brownlie, Varadi — 7,505
Winners home to Grimsby.

Middlesbro (0) 2 QPR (2) 3
(After extra time. Score after 90min 2—2.)
Otto, Thomson pen — Stainrod 2, Neill — 14,819
Winners away to Blackpool.

Sunderland (0) 1 Rotherham (0) 0
Buckley — 14,863
Winners home to Liverpool.

Scottish Cup
Second round

East Fife (1) 2 Forfar (1) 3
Scott 2 — Mitchell, Clarke, Brash

Schools Rugby Union

Scots look to Hastings

The Scottish school boys team to face Australia at Murrayfield on Saturday shows six changes from the side who lost 31—4 against Wales.

The most notable is the introduction of Scott Hastings, the Watson's College full back, who follows his brothers Graeme and Gavin into the Scottish schools XV. He replaces Blair Nixon, of Edinburgh Academy, who was blamed for some of the Welsh scores.

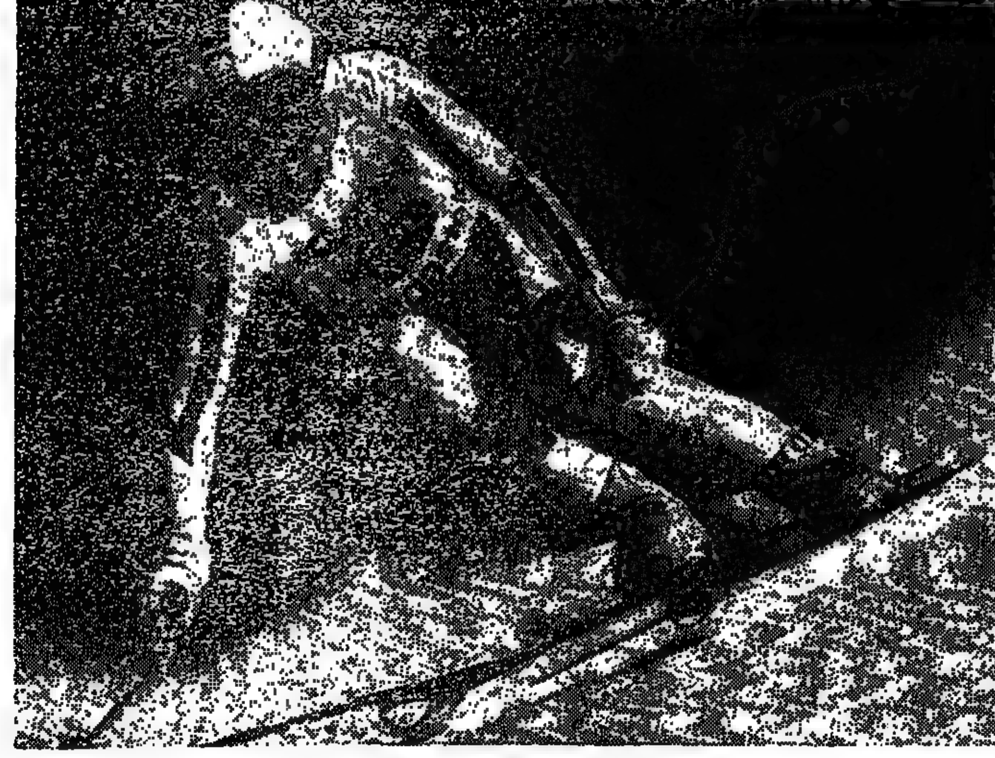
Hastings's school colleague, Remo Maciocia, has been introduced at prop aand two boys from the borders, Douglas Robeson and Andrew Kerr, take over on the left wing and at flank forward respectively.

The game was originally due to be played at the Greenyards, but the Scottish Schools Rugby Union were told by the Melrose club last week that even if there was a thaw the ground there would not be ready in time.

TEAM: S Hastings (Watson's College); D Thorne (Knox Academy), C Hartop (Hawick High School), D Halliday (Glasgow High School), D Robeson (Kelso High School), D Brown (Fettes, captain), G Barnet (Fettes), J Everest (Loretto), P Stevenson (Loretto), R Maciocia (Watson's College), D Watson (Stewart's Melville College), D Mitchell (Buckhaven High School), M Porteous (Portobello High School), C Buchanan-Smith (Fettes), A Kerr (Galashiels).

By Iain Mackenzie

Skiing



Sylvia Eder : I can't believe it. It's all too much.

Triumph for Austrian schoolgirl

Badgastein, Austria, Jan 19.—Sylvia Eder, a sixteen-year-old Austrian schoolgirl, surprised the skiing world today by winning a Women's World Cup downhill race.

Miss Eder hinted at her potential yesterday with a third place in a World Cup downhill, despite veering off the track. Today she sped down the 3,016-metre course with a 700-metre drop in 1 minute 58.10 secs.

Elisabeth Chaud of France was second in 1:58.27 and Holly Flanders of the United States—winner of yesterday's race—was third in 1:58.33.

After the race Miss Eder hugged her father who taught her to ski and said: "I can't believe I won, though I did well yesterday. I had reckoned only on a place in the first 10 if everything went right."

She then confirmed reports that she preferred the slalom, and said she was hoping to try for the combination event in the World Championships in Schladming, Austria, later this month.

Miss Chaud, aged 21, who has a World Cup giant slalom victory to her credit, said she had been hoping to improve on her fifth place finish yesterday.

Miss Flanders, aged 24, whose victory yesterday was her first in a World Cup event said she was happy with her third place. "I did not ski as well as yesterday. I was really nervous", she said.

Weather conditions were again perfect, but the winding track was icy in the shade and the bends were more difficult than yesterday when times were half a second faster.

Irene Epple of West Germany, the most consistent all-round skier this season, finished fourth for the second successive day to further increase her lead in the World Cup standings over Switzerland's Erika Hess, a brilliant slalomist but poor downhiller.

Miss Epple now has 233 points, compared to 215 for Hess. Lea Sölkner of Austria, a former world slalom champion, moved from fourth to third in the standings with 103 points after coming fifth today.

LEADING POSITIONS: 1. Sylvia Eder (Austria) 1 min 58.10 sec; 2. Elisabeth Chaud (France) 1:58.27; 3. Holly Flanders (US) 1:58.33; 4. Irene Epple (WG) 1:58.35; 5. Lea Sölkner (Austria) 1:58.65; 6. Laurie Graham (Canada) 1:58.67; 7. Doris de Agostini (Switzerland) 1:58.70; 8. Maria Walliser (Switzerland) 1:58.77; 9. Marie-Luce Waldmeier (France) 1:59.23; 10. Cindy Nelson (US) 1:59.26. C Booth (GB) 2:05.70.

WORLD CUP: 1. Epple (WG) 233 points; 2. Erika Hess (Switzerland) 215; 3. Sölkner 103; 4. Christin Cooper (US) 99; 5. Nelson 90; 6. Chaud 89; 7. Perrin Pelen (France) 87; 8. Gerry Sorensen (Canada) and Maria Rosa Quario (Italy) 77; 10. Hanni Wenzel (Liechtenstein) 73.

TEAMS: 1. West Germany 400 pts; 2. Switzerland, 371; 3. Austria, 381; 4. United States, 314; 5. France 307; 6. Canada, 152; 7. Liechtenstein, 150; 8. Italy, 144; 9. Poland, 34; 10. Yugoslavia, 39.

DOWNHILL STANDINGS: 1. Irene Epple (WG), 69 points; 2. Gerry Sorensen (Canada) and Marie Cecile Gros-Gaudenier (France), 68; 4. Lea Soelkner (Austria), 64; 5. Doris de Agostini (Switzerland), 60; 6. Holly Flanders (US), 59; 7. Elisabeth Chaud (France), 52; 8. Sylvia Eder (Austria), 45; 9. Cindy Nelson (US), 40; 10. Laurie Graham (Canada), 35.—Reuter.

Boxing

Three new vests for England

Three boxers, Clyde McIntosh (Bell Green ABC) light-welter, Robertson Xavier (St Mary's) light-heavy and Harold Hylton (Viking) heavy, will be making their first senior appearance for England against Sweden at Stockholm on January 25.

ENGLAND: Fly: S Nolan (Fisher); Bantam: J Farrell (Holy Name); Feather: M Hanif (Stockton-On-Tees); Light: R Ashton (Vauxhall); Light-welter: C McKintosh (Bell Green); Welter: C Pyatt (Belgrave); Light-middle: C Lithgow (Park Youth); Middle: B Schumacher (Royal Navy); Light-heavy: R Xavier (St. Mary's); Heavy: H Hylton (Viking); Super-heavy, A Elliott (Fairbairn).

Four in row for Stenmark

Adelboden, Switzerland, Jan 19.—Ingemar Stenmark of Sweden swept to his fourth consecutive victory of the season two seconds ahead of the pack in a men's world ski cup giant slalom. The Swedish star established another wide margin over Phil Mahre of the United States in the first run, repeating Sunday's performance in a slalom in Kitzbuehel, Austria.

And he kept it up in the second leg, despite a near-fall as a ski almost caught on a tightly-cut gate close to the top. But the shock was greater to spectators than the ice-cool Swede, who went on to clock the fastest second run for an impressive total of 2 min 34.25sec.

Mahre took his fourth second place of the season in a hard-fought 2:36.41, while Switzerland's Max Julen catapulted out of the mass of late starters to take third place in 2:36.82.

Although disappointed with second place, it kept Mahre on top of the overall World Cup standings with 237 points followed by Stenmark with 159 and Steve Podborski of Canada with 85.

Stenmark, whose win was the 66th in his career and fourth giant slalom victory here, said: "I did not expect to win by more than two seconds.

"Tecnically I haven't improved." he said of his recent string of victories. "But I have a lot more aggression and motivation. That helps me to get more pressure and power to stay on the skis. I feel very relaxed.

"I think I'll keep this form for a long time. It reminds me of 1979 when I was winning all the giant slalom races. I feel like in the old days."

Mahr, also runner-up to Stenmark in Sunday's slalom in Kitzbuehel, said: "I'm getting bored with finishing second". The American said he knew he made mistakes on his first run and probably lacked the drive he needed to push him towards greater risks. "I know I can ski better, but I can't understand how Stenmark can be so strong," he added.

LEADING POSITIONS: 1. I Stenmark (Sweden) 2min 34.25sec; 2. P Mahre (US) 2:36.41; 3. M Julen (Switzerland) 2:36.82; 4. H Strolz (Austria) 2:37.07; 5. P Luescher (Switzerland) 2:37.33; 6. J Luethy (Switzerland) 2:37.44; 7. P Zurbriggen (Switzerland) 2:37.49; 8. W Ortner (Austria) 2:37.56; 9. J Gaspoz (Switzerland) 2:37.95; 10. J Luc Fournier (Switzerland) 2:38.16.

WORLD CUP: 1. P Mahre (US) 237; 2. I Stenmark (Sweden) 159; 3. S Podborski (Canada) 94; 4. A Wenzel (Liechtenstein) 85; 5. J Gaspoz (Switzerland) 69; 6. P Müller (Switzerland) 60; 7. F Klammer (Austria) 59; 8. H Weirather (Austria) 58; 9. K Read (Canada) and E Resch (Austria) 56.

NATIONS CUP: 1. Austria, 793; 2. Switzerland, 741; 3. United States, 607; 4. West Germany, 440; 5. France, 329.—Reuter.

Skiing

AIX LES BAINS: 15km cross country event: 1. W Koch (US) 41 min 33 secs; 2. J Luszeck (Poland) 41:52.4; 3. M Becvar (Czechoslovakia) 42:19.1.

Latest European snow reports

	Depth (cm) L	Depth (cm) U	Conditions Piste	Conditions Off Piste	Runs to resort	Weather (5 pm) —	°C
Andermatt	165	275	Good	Crust	Good	Fine	0
Icy patches on lower north runs							
Arosa	120	170	Good	Fair	Good	Fine	0
Snow remains on hard base							
Courmayeur	140	270	Good	Crust	Fair	Fine	1
Good skiing							
Grindelwald	15	110	Fair	Crust	Poor	Fine	2
Icy conditions on lower slopes							
Isola 2000	130	170	Fair	Heavy	Good	Fine	−5
Icy patches on piste							
Klosters	90	230	Good	Varied	Good	Fine	−5
Powder on north-facing slopes							
La Plagne	180	300	Good	Crust	Icy	Fine	−1
Good skiing on upper pistes							
Mürren	80	160	Good	Varied	Icy	Fine	−2
Lower south-facing slopes icy							
St Anton	230	410	Good	Crust	Fair	Fine	0
Excellent piste skiing above 1,800m							
Selva	40	120	Fair	Crust	Good	Fine	2
North-facing slopes good							
Tignes	200	300	Worn	Varied	Fair	Fine	−8
South-facing slopes icy							
Val d'Isère	140	260	Good	Varied	Good	Fine	−1
Icy patches on lower south-facing slopes							
Zermatt	80	160	Good	Varied	Fair	—	0
Worn patches on lower slopes							

In the above reports, supplied by the Ski Club of Great Britain, L refers to lower slopes and U to upper slopes. The following reports have been received from other sources:

	Depth (cm) L	Depth (cm) U	State of Piste	Weather —	°C
Berchtesgaden	50	80	Old	—	-3
Garmisch	80	120	Crust	—	-10
Hindelang	50	160	Old	—	-6
Kleinwalsertal	90	300	Old	—	-3
Mittenwald	30	100	Old	—	-3
Oberammergau	60	130	Old	—	-6
Oberstaufen	100	140	Crust	—	-11
Oberstdorf	70	120	Old	—	-10

Sports scholarships 1: graduating with international honours

Why champions flow out of Bath

We pride ourselves in this country that universities offer the finest education available anywhere in the world, although they still cater for only six to seven per cent of the 18-21-year-olds and in spite of the fierce cuts being imposed. To a large extent this has been as a result of the traditions of scholarship established first at Oxford and imitated subsequently at Cambridge, London, Durham and the redbricks.

One consequence is that universities have primarily been concerned with things academic. It has always been acknowledged informally that undergraduates were expected to participate, in a playful sort of way, in the hidden curriculum of debating, journalism, drama, or sport.

Thus universities have been willing to offer scholarships for history or English or mathematics or music, but they have never crossed the floor to include the performing arts or sport. There are hints of change in sport and it is encouraging that sport scholarships are available in two British universities—Bath and Stirling.

At Bath, the Director of Physical Recreation is Tom Hudson. He was an Olympic pentathlete in 1956, setting an Olympic swimming record in that event. He is also well known in Llanelli for his work with Carwyn James and Norman Gale in producing a winning side against the All Blacks in 1972.

He has been at the university since 1970. He always wanted to introduce a sports scholarship scheme because, as he put it, "the university system has penalized students who were good at academic work and individual sports. It has resulted in the student having to reach a compromise—either settling for a respectable honours degree and an average sporting achievement, or a pass degree and international honours."

Undaunted by the prescribed role of universities, Mr Hudson first discussed his ideas with the then Vice-Chancellor, Dr Leonard Rotherham in 1976. He was sympathetic, a paper was submitted to the Senate, and the scheme was accepted for the following year.



Hudson : producing medal winners.

The main concern of Tom Hudson's colleagues was that it would result in an American sport scholarship approach, with sporting skill placed ahead of academic ability. This would lead to adverse publicity and, since Bath was new, it had to ensure that any innovation remained within the main stream of traditional university views. Thus, before any student can be considered for a scholarship, he or she must first have satisfied the UCCA entry qualifications. Also, the scheme had to be self-financing.

Although Mr Hudson was delighted with the speed in which the scheme was accepted he was still faced with the problem of raising the money for each scholarship. Five years on, the scheme has seen the country's first sports scholar, Martyn Hedges, graduate with a BSc (Honours) in applied biology and with an outstanding record in his sport, Canadian singles canoe slalom and white water racing.

He has been awarded over 50 international caps, was the pre-world champion at Bala in 1980 and gained a fourth and eighth place in the recent world championships. Indeed, he is the only canoeist ever to attempt gold in both slalom and white water.

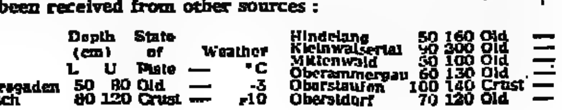
There are currently seven sports scholars, five men and two women. Four are sponsored by Office Cleaning Services Ltd, two by John Moores, founder of the Littlewoods Organization, and one by Campari. This represents a joint investment of approximately £60,000 by these three companies. Each sponsorship covers one year of a student's life. So, a student looks at when the European or world championships in his or her sport occur and this determines which year to take off from academic studies.

Peter Taylor, a chemical engineering student and a full international pentathlete, is aiming for the 1984 Olympic Games. Thus, he will take his scholarship in 1983-84. In the meantime, under the guidance of Mr Hudson, his programme is being carefully planned to ensure he reaches his peak in time to be selected for the Games—and then again in the hope that he will be among the medal winners.

Critics of the Bath system point out that it deals only with individual sports. Mr Hudson would like to introduce a team sport scholarship. He does not see why a cricketer or a soccer player could not be accommodated. "Imagine", he says, "if an under-19 England cricketer was accepted. I could arrange for him to play in India, Australia and the West Indies during his year off. And if a student was already playing professional footbal, I don't see why, with careful liaising, he should not continue to play for his club and study. Moreover, he could also benefit from studying abroad. The university has strong football links with Portugal and Romania. He could spend time there and in Brazil."

There is no doubting that the introduction of a sport scholarship scheme at Bath has been an unqualified success. It has brought international recognition sufficient to warrant Henry Rono joining the 80 or so applicants for next year's scholarship. But, to sound a cautionary note, this excellent scheme is dependent upon the dedication and enthusiasm of one man, Mr Hudson. Should he be wooed by an American university or become the next Chairman of the Sports Council, it would collapse because it has not been institutionalized.

Derek Wyatt



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Rugby Union

England door opens up again for Scott and Blakeway

By Peter West
Rugby Correspondent

The call sent out yesterday for John Scott to join some unscheduled squad training at Stourbridge next Monday evening implies that, although the Cardiff captain and No 8 has yet to play a game this season, England's selectors must be thinking of bringing him back to their side for the international against Ireland at Twickenham on February 6.

The Gloucester prop, Philip Blakeway, cornerstone of England's scrummage in the grand slam success of 1980, has also been invited to Stourbridge, along with 15 other forwards and the two scrum halves, Steve Smith and Nigel Melville.

Things have moved swiftly for Scott since I reported yesterday that he was hoping to start his comeback with a game for Cardiff's second team on Saturday. His club selectors have had the confidence to throw him in at the deep end with an invitation to lead their first XV against Bective Rangers in Dublin on Friday, on the eve of the Ireland-Wales international.

Scott, who has won 20 caps, the last two of them in Argentina, has been training hard for a month after operations on both ankles which kept him inactive in the early part of the season. I did not think that he could be expected to attain sufficient match hardness in time for the Irish match, but a three-week gap, rather than a fortnight, in the championship programme will enable him to get in at least two senior games beforehand.

It may be that the selectors, worried enough by the lack of English control around the fringes at Murrayfield, would be prepared to pick him against Ireland even if they did not think him wholly prepared.

A week ago, the selectors surely were thinking of Scott in terms of the last two championship matches, against France in Paris, and against Wales at Twickenham. Events in the drawn Scottish encounter, however have reminded them forcibly of what his control and expertise can deliver close in.

After missing the tour of Argentina because of recurring neck or back troubles suffered last season, Blakeway returned to the fold in November in good time to be picked as captain of the South and South West side against the Wallabies. He had to retire at half-time in that match with a broken nose and double vision, and when the selectors came to announce their side to play Australia, they said they were not satisfied about his fitness.

That seemed a harsh judgment on a player who by general consent is without peer in the game here as a tight head scrummager, and Blakeway himself was in no doubt about his readiness. However, this unfailingly cheerful trouper remarked yesterday that he was absolutely delighted to be back in the reckoning, and that he would love to have another opportunity.

Blakeway is playing for Gloucester against High Wycombe in the third round of the John Player Cup on Saturday — his first game since his nose was put out of joint.

Mike Rafter that staunch Bristol and England flanker, has had some hard news to bear in recent weeks. First, before Christmas, he heard that he had lost his England place to Peter Winterbottom after winning it back from David Cooke in Argentina.

Yesterday came the announcement that Bristol had left him out of their side for their cup match at St Ives. Malcolm Baker will take his place in Cornwall and Bob Hesford, England's No 8 at Murrayfield, will take over from Steve Gorvett.

Rafter said yesterday that since coming back from Argentina he felt he had been playing as well as ever. Bristol, who have not been short of good loose forwards in recent seasons, must see Baker's extra physical presence at the lineout as a useful factor in his favour. Rafter, however, remains a member of the England squad due to muster at Stourbridge.

It has now been established that Bill Beaumont's affliction last weekend was a touch of gastro-enteritis. This also caught up with Mike Davis, the England coach, and Huw Davies, the stand-off half has now reported to Twickenham that he is a victim of it as well.

ENGLAND SQUAD: G E Smart (Newport), P Rendall (Wasps), G S Pearce (Northampton), P Blakeway (Gloucester), P J Wheeler (Leicester), A Simpson (Sale), W B Beaumont (Fylde), M J Colclough (Angoulême), J P Syddall (Waterloo), S Bainbridge (Gosforth), V Cannon (Northampton), N C Jeavons (Moseley), J Gadd (Gloucester), PJ Winterbottom (Headingley), M Rafter (Bristol), R J Hesford (Bristol), M Teague (Gloucester), J P Scott (Cardiff), S J Smith (Sale), N Melville (Wasps).

Flattened: Ogunbiyi of Charing Cross finds Morris too much of a burden

Barbarians celebrate centenary

The Barbarians, who may be considered the world sevens champions after their success in the Hongkong tournament last March, have been invited to help celebrate the centenary of the seven-a-side game at Melrose on April 9, next year.Teams representing England, Wales, Ireland and France will join the Baabaas VII at the centenary tournament at the Greenyards where the abreviated game is said to have begun.

England's representatives will be the winner of the 1982 Middlesex Sevens, which was won last year by Rosslyn Park, and similarly Wales will send the winners of thier National Sevens next year.

It is, of course, not beyond the bounds of possibility that Wales will have two representatives if London Welsh were to win the Middlesex tournament; they were runners-up last year.

The Melrose tournament, which will function on a knockout basis, will be the leading event during a weekend of celebration which will include commemoration of 'Ned' Haig, the founder of sevens.

Although sevens has always been very poular north of the border, it is curious that the last decade has seen no outstanding Scottish club in action in England,

However, that nomadic club, the Co-Optimists, which has carried the Scottish banner with considerable success abroad over the last three years, and the present Scottish XV, would certainly be able to provide the players for an outstanding national VII.

Watkinson for Free

By Gordon Allan

Royal Free 19 Charing Cross 9

Royal Free beat Charing Cross by five penalty goals and a try to three penalties in the first round of the Hospitals Cup competition at Teddington yesterday. Next Tuesday, they play Westminster at the King's College Hospital ground at Dog Kennel Hill, East Dulwich.

Tony Watkinson, the Oxford Blue and London Irish centre, played a decisive part in Royal Free's victory. He kicked three penalties in the first half to match the three kicked by Kearns for Charing Cross and two more in the last 10 minutes of the game, when a draaw, a dreaded draw as far as this competition is concerned, was beginning to seem the most probable result.

The try was the last happening of all, which was somehow appropriate, because until that moment, impetuosity and error had made it unlikely that a try would ever be scored — at least while it was still daylight. Morris, a bustling no. 8, was the man who finally got over the line, Renfrew and Hare having run the ball down the left wing and forced a ruck near the corner. Watkinson just missed rounding off his own performance in style with the conversion.

It was a typical cup match, typical, at any rate, of the first round. Dedication and enthusiasm were loudly and lustily in evidence, skill less so. It was even as well. There was much admirable catching and kicking by both full backs, and all four half backs knew a thing or two about tactical use of the boot, even if, for much of the time, it took them nowhere special.

The forwards, went at it hammer and tongs. If the handling by either side had been no more than 10 per cent better, a definite result would have emerged far sooner than it did, and probably in Royal Free's favour.

In the other cup match yesterday, Guy's beat University College 12—7 at Chislehurst. All Guy's points came from penalties. In the second round they play The London, last season's losing finalists, at Chislehurst a week tomorrow.

ROYAL FREE: C Renfrew; J Jackson, A Watkinson, D Hughes, J Hare; D Walsh, T Penney; N Payne, T Wistow, P Tattersall, J Westbrook (captain), T Hughes, A Dobie, O Chan, J Morris.

CHARING CROSS: R Mennings; G Hinchley, M Perry, S McHale, M Long; J Richards, C Jerwood; O Ogunbiyi, A Lambert, M Lefter, C Kearns (captain), D Hatton, D Murdoch, D Meados, M Charlton.

Referee: P Beake (London).

Moseley can call on Jeavons

Nick Jeavons, the England flanker, returns to the Moseley side for their John Player Cup third-round game with Harrogate at the Reddings on Saturday. Moseley have twice been in the cup final — losing on each occasion — but Harrogate, holders of the Yorkshire Cup, are newcomers to the John Player tournament.

Moseley's hopes of match practice in the West Country last weekend came to nothing and they will receive a severe test from Harrogate, leaders of the Northern merit table and numbering the former England internationals, Peter Squires and Roger Shackleton, in their back division.

The cup holders, Leicester, will wait for fitness checks on two of their England internationals before naming a side for their game against Hartlepool Rovers. The hooker, Peter Wheeler, is expected to be fit after sustaining a knock in England's game with Scotland at Murrayfield but the full back, "Dusty" Hare, who injured a knee in Sunday's game at Torquay, missed Monday night's training to receive treatment.

Faces to follow: driving for the top

Two young pretenders who are waiting in the wings

Motor racing is such a complex sport, so technically orientated and so financially burdensome for those still making their way towards the top, that it is not always easy to spot those with the talent and resources to make the ultimate grade. Nevertheless, there are clear pointers which cannot be ignored, and the encouraging news is that Britain and Ireland have some exciting prospects in the wings who, given a little more time, must surely feature on grand prix team managers' shopping lists.

It is sad that this country, which contributes the best chassis, the most reliable engines, the almost universally adopted transmissions and so much other hardware, and which provides the base for the majority of the teams, should have been able last year to field only two of the 21 drivers who scored world championship points. Ten of the others came from the Continent, eight from North, Central or South America, and one from Australia.

The first man likely to help redress the balance next year (this season he will be engaged in a programme of Formula Two racing) is Dr Jonathan Palmer, from Handcross in Sussex. He has emerged as one of Britain's brightest hopes after an outstandingly successful season of Formula Three racing in which he vanquished the best that the rest of the world could muster. So exceptional have been his performances that last month the Guild of Motoring writers voted him driver of the year for 1981 — the first time the award has gone to a racing driver outside Formula One.

Of those most likely to follow in Dr Palmer's tracks, two in particular warrant special mention. They are Dave Scott, aged 19, from Midhurst, Sussex, who emerged as one of Palmer's strong competitors in the Marlboro British Formula Three Championship last year, and Tommy Byrne, aged 23, from Dundalk, Eire. He made his mark by winning both the Pace British 2000 Championship and the European Formula Ford 2000 Championship.

The progess of Scott, who won the major Grovewood Award last December as the outstanding new talent of the year, has been almost meteoric. A little more than a year ago he was just one of scores of drivers engaged on a seemingly endless programme of Formula Ford racing (he took in approximately 50 races during a hectic season); but his true worth was only revealed when he moved up to Formula Three last year and in particular when he changed to one of the highly competitive Ralt cars.

His rapid maturity as a driver, in a clas of racing not unknown for moments of over-enthusiasm and impetuosity, has been a formidable quality which experienced observers have been quick to identify. An immediate reward has been a test-driving contract with Lotus, which will run until next November with a three-year option on Lotus's part thereafter. It was a similar arrangement which brought Nigel Mansell into the Lotus Grand Prix team, but it has come to Scott a good deal earlier in his racing career.

Now that Palmer has moved into a higher class, Scott is among the favourites to win this year's Formula Three championship, but in order to do so he will have to overcome the strongest opposition from Tommy Byrne, who this week was named Ireland's Texaco sports star of the year in motor racing.

Byrne's depth of talent was revealed clearly last October when he became a stand-in driver for an absent Brazilian in the annual Formula Ford Festival, a two-day meeting attracting more than 180 drivers. Byrne went right through the card, winning all four races, including the grand final.

The following weekend he made his Formula Three debut at Thruxton, driving a Ralt entered by the Silverstone-based Murray Taylor racing team, and finished second to Scott after qualifying for the front row of the grid. "It was an outstanding performance", Taylor says. He is so convinced of Byrne's potential that he is determined to provide a car for him this season and is curently seeking sponsorship to that end.

With Scott and Byrne on the starting grid, Formula Three racing promises to be more exciting than ever this season with the Formula One talent scouts showing a particularly close interest in the outcome.

John Blunsden





Byrne (above) and Scott: Formula Three rivals

Prost fastest in practice

Kyalami, Jan 19 — The French driver Alain Prost, in his turbo-charged Renault, improved on earlier times here yesterday to set an unofficial track record of 1min 5.74sec in practice for Saturday's South African Grand Prix.

Overnight rain left the 2.6 miles circuit more slippery than usual, sending several drivers, including the world champion Nelson Piquet, into the fences and gravel pit. No one was injured, and the only car seriously damaged was the Tyrell, driven by 'Slim' Borgud.

Niki Lauda managed to bring his McLaren's time down to 1m 8.7s, but was still well behind the turbo-powered Brabham and Renault cars, which are expected to dominate Saturday's race.

Hockey

England invited to tour Soviet Union

By Sydney Friskin

For the next 18 months the England hockey team have a busy schedule which will take them up to the European Nations Championship in Amsterdam in August 1983. England have been invited to tour the Soviet Union in September this year and will probably accept. The Soviet Union themselves have been invited to play in the international tournament at the Queen's Park Rangers football ground in October.

The Hockey Association announced yesterday that the public inquiry into the setting up of a national hockey centre at Chiswick had been completed and that the Secretary of State had promised to expedite a decision within the next three months. It is believed, however, that the project has the support of the Greater London Council and that the Borough of Hounslow, who had earlier rejected the plans, are now more favourably disposed to them.

The competitions committee of the HA decided yesterday that the indoor club championship qualifying matches which fell through at Bristol on Sunday because of adverse playing conditions, will now be played at Maidenhead on January 30 from 10 am to 6 pm. The teams involved are: pool 7, Firebrands, Pickwick, Naval Air Command and Sheffield; pool 8, Wimbledon, Southport, Maidenhead, Tulse Hill.

After last Sunday's matches at other venues, Slough, St Albans, Pelicans, South Notts, Stone and Bristol qualified for the final rounds to be played at Crystal Palace on February 25. A proposal has been made that teams who do not display numbers on their shirts should either be fined £35 or face disqualification.

COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP (outdoor): Preliminary round (January 31): RAF v Yorkshire (RAF Cranwell, 1.45); Cambridgeshire v Devon (Fenner's 1.45); Buckinghamshire v Worcestershire (Slough, 1.45).

HOME COUNTRIES INDOOR CHAMPIONSHIP (Maidenhead): February 12: England v Wales (7.30 pm); Scotland v Ireland (8.30 pm); February 13: Scotland v Wales (9.30 am). England v Ireland (10 30 am); Wales v Ireland (1 pm); England v Scotland (2 pm).

NATIONAL INDOOR CHAMPIONSHIP: Qualifying round (Crystal Palace): Stone v winner of pool 7; St Albans v Slough; Bristol v winner of pool 8, Pelicans v South Notts.

Third time top

New York, Jan 18. John McEnroe, the US Open and Wimbledon champion, was yesterday named the number one men's singles player in the United States for the third consecutive year by the US Tennis Association. The top ten were:

1, John McEnroe; 2, Jimmy Connors, 3, Gene Mayer; 4, Brian Teacher; 5, Vitas Gerulaitis; 6, Eliot Teltsher; 7, Roscoe Tanner; 8, Brian Gottfried; 9, Bill Scanlon; 10, Mel Purcell.

Racing

Pigeon's challengers clash at Haydock

By John Karter

The silver lining in the black cloud of abandonments that has been hanging over racing for the past few weeks is that we can expect many clashes between leading National Hunt stars that would not usually have taken place. All roads from now on lead, inevitably, to Cheltenham in March and trainers, whose horses have one of the big prizes there as their objective, will be desperately keen to give them a run beforehand while at the same time hoping to pick up a decent prize or two on the way.

This weekend outstanding fields can be expected for the Champion Hurdle Trial and the Peter Marsh Steeplechase at Haydock Park and for the Fulwell Steeplechase and Lanzarote Hurdle at Kempton Park. The reigning champion, Sea Pigeon, and the current favourite, Daring Run, will miss the Haydock Trial it is true, but the field will include several leading contenders for Sea Pigeon's title.

Celtic Ryde, Ekbalco, Gaye Chance, Broadsword, Starfen, Birds Nest and possibly Heighlin (he is more likely to wait for a race at Cheltenham next week) should ensure that this is one of the best events of its type all season. It will be particularly interesting to see if Celtic Ryde can give the lie to the suggestion that he is a Kempton specialist pure and simple. If he wins on Saturday those with ante-post vouchers at fancy prices for the Champion will have every reason to wear ear-to-ear smiles.

But, what of the champion himself, who has recently been backed from 12-1 down to 7-1 to become the first horse since Persian War (1968, 69 and 70) to win three successive Champions. Peter Easterby has been abroad on holiday for some while, but, even allowing for this, conversations with Pat Muldoon and John O'Neill, the owner and rider of Sea Pigeon, lead one to believe that the champion trainer, who is famous for keeping one of the lowest profiles in racing, is in danger of disappearing altogether.

For the past year or so, Sea Pigeon has been suffering from a bad attack of the virus and has also been breaking blood vessels. The recent market support suggests that he is over these troubles, but neither Mr Muldoon nor O'Neill were able to shed any light on the situation. O'Neill has not been down to Easterby's stable for some while and although he said that he would definitely ride Sea Pigeon if he ran in the Champion he added that he felt obliged to keep his options open for a possible substitute, such as Daring Run, because he knew nothing about how Sea Pigeon was progressing.

Mr Muldoon's statement was even more revealing. He said that he hoped the horse would run, but that Easterby was such a naturally uncommunicative man that he just not know what the position was. "All I can say is that Sea Pigeon must be receiving treatment," Mr Muldoon said, "because he keeps putting it on the bills!"

Plans for Easterby's Gold Cup pair are for Little Owl to take on Dramatist and Venture To Cognac in the Fulwell Steeplechase, and for Night Nurse to meet such as Captain John and Bregawn in the Peter Marsh. A spokesman for Little Owl's owner-rider, Jim Wilson, said yesterday that the horse was extremely well after his fall at Cheltenham.

It certainly does look as if the whole show is well and truly on the road again. Although Market Rasen today has been abandoned because of frost, Folkestone is definitely on, as are the meetings at Lingfield Park and Newton Abbot tomorrow. At Folkestone there is an fascinating clash between the highly-rated Great Light and Mon's Beau in the first division of the Northiam Novices' Hurdle.

Mon's Beau, who included the Ascot Stakes and the Northumberland Plate among his victories on the flat, won as he liked when he made his first appearance over hurdles at Plumpton and may have too much class for his younger rival, who impressed when cantering home from Marine over course and distance, earlier this month. Marine, himself, looks capable of taking the second division of this race. He had Captain Fantastic eight lenghts back in third place in Great Light's race and is 3lb better off. A greater threat to Toby Balding's horse could be Fitzherbert.

□Yesterday's feature on Peter Scudamore was written by Michael Seely.

STATE OF GOING (official) Folkestone: Hurdles, heavy, Chase, soft Tomorrow Lingfield: Heavy. Newton Abbot: Heavy.

Folkestone programme

1.15 NORTHIAM HURDLE (Div I: novices: £778: 2m 110yd) (16 runners)

1		MON'S BEAU (M Vine) D Grissell 7-11-13	Mr D Grissell
2	330-020	CORDUROY (A Westmarland) H Beasley 5-11-6	P Scudamore
5		JESTER'S BOY (Astrosyn UK) C James 5-11-4	A Webber
7	00	MORNING ENQUIRY (N Wheeler) N Wheeler 5-11-4	R Rowell
8		MURRYFIELD LADY (Mrs J Skinner) C Read 5-11-4	M Perrett 7
9	0000-0	PYKESTAFF (A Richards) C Austin 5-11-4	T Austin
10		RHUS (P Price) J King 5-11-4	C Candy
12	31	GREAT LIGHT (CD) (B Atkinson) J Jenkins 4-10-10	M Harrington 4
15		CANDAULES (A Speelman) C James 4-10-3	G MacNally
16	00p04	CANDY STREET (H Quick) R Hoad 4-10-3	B de Haan
17		GAY MINSTREL (Sharpe Industries) A Ingham 4-10-3	Steve Knight
18	000	GOOD HABIT (Mrs A Beeson) E Beeson 4-10-3	J Akehurst 7
19	0	HENRY'S WISH (Mrs D Atkins) R Atkins 4-10-3	S McNeill
23	02	SUPPER'S READY (C Cyzer) C Cyzer 4-10-3	A Curran 4
25	0	SWIFT STEP (D Thorne) G Balding 4-10-3	B Reilly
26	0	UNDISMAYED (K Linwood) A Madwar 4-10-3	—

9-4 Great Light, 3 Mon's Beau, 9-2 Supper's Ready, 6 Corduroy, 8 Rhus, 10 Swift Step, 12 Gay Minstrel, 16 others

1.45 BATTLE CHASE (Selling: £645: 2m) (7)

2	0-02f01	BOLD AND WILD (C) (A Aylett) A Aylett 7-11-3	G Jones
3	p41p01	BRACAE BOY (B Babbage) Mrs M Babbage 12-11-3	Mr N Babbage 7
6	0000/p-	GLENTURK (B Turner) P Harriss 9-11-3	P Carvill 4
7	42-2310	GOLDORATION (Mrs R Hearney) H O'Neil 7-11-3	G Gracey
8	p0000	ISLE OF GRAIN (R Dance) R Hoad 8-11-3	R Goldstein
11	0-303pr	SUL MUSIC (D) (J Bridger) J Bridger 12-11-3	J Suthern
12	00p022	SPRINGFIELDCRACKER (J Galsford) J Jenkins 8-11-3	—

7-4 Bracae Boy, 7-2 Bold And Wild, 9-2 Goldoration, 5-1 Springfieldcracker, 7-1 Glenturk, 14-1 Soul Music, 20-1 Isle of Grain.

2.15 ROBERTSBRIDGE HURDLE (Amateurs: handicap: £991: 2m 5f) (13)

1	0-04000	HAY RIDE (N Leggett) W Guest 9-12-4	J Leggett 7
3	300-442	ACARINE (C) (Mrs P Harris) P Harris 6-11-12	R Wales 7
5	0o-3001	CLOG DANCE (C Holmes) J Clark 10-10-13	C J Holmes 7
9	0104-00	ENTEBBE (R Reynolds) F Yardley 7-10-12	T Stephenson 7
10	10-001	INDIANA DARE (Mrs D Cousins) J Jenkins 6-10-11	O Sherwood
11	020-24	RECYCLED (Miss C Coyne) G Kindersley 5-10-10	P Webber
13	001-fp0	CORRIB LAD (D) (W White) R Hodges 7-10-8	Peter Hobbs 7
14	220-00	PARALLELRAY (Sheikh Ali Abu Khamsin) R Hodges 7-10-8	—
15	b23303	DEAR OCTOPUS (G Carlotti) G Ripley 6-10-5	S Bush 7
20	0/000-0	PRINCELY CHIEF (Mrs D Smith) A A Smith 10-10-1	A Smith 7
22	004410	MR LINNET (CD) (M James) P Butler 10-10-0	T Grantham 7
26	u38003/	WILLOW BROOK (R Pike) J Gifford 8-10-0	P Nicholls
27	0000-14	COUNT ON ME (R Hodges) R Hodges 6-10-0	D Pitcher 7

5-2 Acarine, 4 Indiana Dare, 6 Dear Octopus, 7 Hay Ride, Recycled, 10 Parallelray, 12 Entebbe, 16 others

2.45 HURST GREEN CHASE (Handicap: £2,131: 2½m) (10)

1	414011	PAX (C) (A Holdsworth) R Hartop 10-12-1 (5 ex)	M Floyd
5	0p-0001	DEER MOUNT (Mrs M Babbage) Mrs M Babbage 8-11-1 (5 ex)	Mr N Babbage 7
6	223-000	DEVIL'S BRIG (R Shaw) R Shaw 11-10-13	Mr P Nicholls 7
8	3010-01	FALKLAND PALACE (A Else) D Morley 5-10-10	B R Davies
11	420-400	FLASH HARRY (F Yardley) F Yardley 9-10-10	C Smith
12	/012-03	MASTER SOCKS (D Davies) O O'Neill 8-10-8	J Suthern
14	2400-02	EXCELSIOR (Mrs H Fleshman) H O'Neill 8-10-7	M Hammond 7
15	04-0b41	EXUBERANT (CD) (Mrs A ffitch-Heyes) J ffitch-Heyes 13-10-7 (5ex)	A Madgwick 7
16	0220b2	TIGHT SCHEDULE (J Bridger) J Bridger 12-10-5	Mrs D Grissell 4
17	4000-04	FOOLSOME (L Bowman) L Bowman 10-10-2	B de Haan

9-4 Pax, 7-2 Dear Mount, 5 Master Socks, 6 Excelsior, 8 Falkland Palace, Exuberant, 12 Devil's Brig, 16 others.

3.15 BREDE CHASE (novices: £992: 3¼m) (11)

2	2f-0401	PRESTBURY (CD) (T Clay) T Clay 10-11-9	Mr T Clay
3	44122f	SAREM KYBO (I Keeman) J Gifford 6-11-9	R Champion
6	0-0100p	DOWNPAYMENT (Mrs S Crowe) M Bolton 8-11-2	R Rowell
8	4034p-4	FABULOUS (B) (K O'Mara) P Harriss 9-11-2	P Carvill 4
9		FAIRLY HIGH (Mrs J Hoad) R Hoad 7-11-2	R Goldstein
10	00-00f0	GLENJADE (N Wheeler) N Wheeler 7-11-2	Mr N Wheeler 7
13	2f0-0p	MOUNT TEMPLE (R Bedwell) D Morley 8-11-2	B R Davies
14	3-02204	NEW HARBOUR (B) (T Cox) A Pitt 8-11-2	R H Hughes
16	00-0u00	RICH ENCOUNTER (Mrs M Babbage) Mrs M Babbage 8-11-2	Mr N Babbage 7
18	3f044f	ROUND THE TWIST (B Tyler) Mrs D Oughton 6-11-2	P Scudamore
21	240000	CORVEN (B) (R Lea) D Grissell 5-10-4	Mrs D Grissell 4

7-4 Prestbury, 11-4 Sarem Kybo, 4 New Harbour, 6 Fabulous, 8 Round The Twist, 14 Fairly High, 16 others

3.45 NORTHIAM HURDLE (Div II: novices: £760: 2m 110yd) (13)

3		GAMING DICE (N Margolis) J Clark 10-11-6	A Webb
5	0	MAYFIELD BOY (C Godden) R Smyth 7-11-6	M Coyle 4
8	pf0p-0	PRIMELAND (Mrs A ffitch-Heyes) J ffitch-Heyes 6-11-6	A Madgwick 7
11	0	JIMMYS COTTAGE (G Gregson) G Gregson 5-11-4	P Carvill 4
12	3-04002	LORD NORTH (N Cabburn) A Pitt 5-11-4	I Cox 4
13	00000-0	ON WE GO (K Sinclair) H Beasley 5-11-4	—
14	013	CAPTAIN FANTASTIC (CD) (C Cyzer) C Cyzer 4-10-10	A Curran 4
15	00	END OF ERA (Miss W Redman) J Jenkins 4-10-3	M Harrington 4
16	22	FITZHERBERT (I MacNicol) D Morley 4-10-3	B R Davies
17	0040	KASHILL (G Dawes) H O'Neil 4-10-3	G Gracey
18	32	MARINE (S Freedman) G Balding 4-10-3	B Reilly
19		NETTLEFOLD (S Walsh) A Madwar 4-10-3	M Murphy
21	0	VELESO (T Forde) J King 4-10-3	C Candy

9-4 Captain Fantastic, 3 Marine, 4 Fitzherbert, 7 Lord North, 10 Kashill, 12 Mayfield Boy, 16 others.

Folkestone selections

By John Karter

1.15 Mon's Beau. 1.45 Bold and Wild. 2.15 Hay Ride. 2.45 Deer Mount. 3.15 Fabulous. 3.45 Marine.

PUBLIC NOTICES

CHARITY COMMISSION
Charity—Trust Property in connexion with The British and Foreign School Society.
The Charity Commissioners have made a SCHEME for this charity. Copies can be obtained from them at 14 Ryder Street, London, SW1Y 6AH (ref: 314286-A1-L1).

PUBLIC NOTICES

PASTORAL MEASURE 1968
The Church Commissioners have prepared DRAFT PASTORAL SCHEMES containing provision for declaring redundant the parish church of the parish of Tudhoe (Durham diocese), and the parish church of the parish of Battlefield (Lichfield diocese).
Copies of the draft schemes may be obtained from the Church Commissioners, 1 Millbank, London, SW1P 3JZ to whom any representations should be sent within 28 days of the publication of this notice.

"Notice is hereby given that:
1) HADI RAFIC BARRAGE
2) AMAL HADI BARRAGE (BORN KAMLE)
3) RAFIC HADI BARRAGE
of 51 Fairacres, Ruislip, Middlesex HA4 8AW are applying to the Home Office Secretary for NATURALISATION, and that any person who knows any reason why naturalisation should not be granted should send a written and signed statement of the facts to the Under Secretary of State, Home Office, (Nationality Division), Lunar House, Wellesley Road, Croydon CR9 2BY."

"Notice is hereby given that PANAYOTTI COSTI TRIZIZ of 42 Sidney Avenue, London N13 4UY is applying to the Home Secretary for NATURALISATION, and that any person who knows any reason why naturalisation should not be granted should send a written and signed statement of the facts to the Under Secretary of Sate, Home Office. (Nationality Division), Lunar House, Wellesley Road, Croydon CR9 2BY"

LEGAL NOTICES

In the Matter of FLORIN FASHIONS Limited and in the Matter of THE COMPANIES ACT 1948.
Notice is hereby given that the CREDITORS of the above-named Company, which is being VOLUNTARILY WOUND UP, are required, on or before the 18th day of February, 1982, to send in their full Christian and surnames, their addresses and descriptions, full particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their Solicitors (if any), to the undersigned, Philip Monjack, FCA, of Leonard Curtis & Co., 3/4 Bentinck Street, London W1A 3BA, the LIQUIDATOR of the said Company, and, if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidator, are, personally or by their Solicitors, to come in and prove their debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.
Dated this 7th day of January, 1982.
PHILIP MONJACK, FCA, Liquidator.

LEGAL NOTICES

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(continued on page 21)

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Not a glamour position, but there is plenty of interest if the City and Business excites you.

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499 6566 or 493 8383

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This is a key position within the company and the salary and benefits will reflect the nature of the appointment. Applications, which will be treated in strict confidence, should be made, in writing, enclosing curriculum vitae to :

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Administration Manager
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Kleinwort Benson, the merchant bankers, are seeking a Secretary to work for a Director and several Executives in their Domestic Banking Department.

The successful applicant will preferably have a banking background and be between 25 and 30 years of age. Proficient shorthand/typing skills are necessary with minimum speeds of 100/60 w.p.m.

The commencing salary will be negotiable according to age and experience and in addition the successful applicant will be able to take advantage of benefits which include subsidised mortgage, non-contributory pension scheme, free life assurance, membership of BUPA and 75p per day luncheon vouchers.

Please apply in writing, giving full details of education and business experience to:

Miss Jennifer Emptage, Personnel Officer,
Kleinwort, Benson Limited,
20 Fenchurch Street, London EC3P 3DB.

KLEINWORT BENSON
Merchant Bankers

BROMPTON HOSPITAL

Personal Secretary

required for busy Consultant Microbiologist. We are looking for a mature secretary who has good shorthand and typing speeds and who is able to work on own initiative and without direct supervision. The office is situated in Pathology Laboratories of this specialist Chest and Heart Hospital in South Kensington, golfball typewriter. Salary within range £5,978-£7,543 inclusive.

Please contact Miss J. A. Jenks, Personnel Manager, Brompton Hospital, Fulham Road, London SW3 6HP. Tel. 01-352 8121, ext. 4357, for an application form.

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An excellent opportunity has arisen for an experienced shorthand Secretary to work closely with a young American banker who will shortly be taking total responsibility for his bank's newly formed Mergers and Acquisitions Department. Previous banking experience is not a requirement. What is important is personality, initiative and the ability to give a total secretarial and admin. back-up. There could be considerable overtime involved for which payment will be made. Excellent fringe benefits and working conditions. Age 22-30 years. Contact, in strict confidence, Mr Geoffrey Nash on

01-408 1611

MacBlain NASH
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£7,500+ p.a.

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Must have excellent secretarial skills and be a good organiser willing to take responsibility.

32½-hour week; free lunches; free pension; excellent holidays.

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or call 01-236 3011

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01-499 0631
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on 01-283 3070

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Applications are forwarded to the client concerned, therefore companies in which you are not interested should be listed in a covering letter.

Austin Knight Advertising
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£7,500 p.a. at Vauxhall Bridge

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The Personnel Manager, INMARSAT, Market Towers, 1, Nine Elms Lane, London, SW8 5NQ.

Tel : 01-720 2266.

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Apply in writing before January 28th, 1982, with resume, autobiography, photo, expected salary, address and telephone number to:

Mr Frank T. S. Lin,
F.C.B., 12th Floor,
Winchester House,
77 London Wall,
London, EC2.
to arrange an initial interview.

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Progressive firm of solicitors require an experienced Legal Sec./P.A. to assist Partner. Start immediately on a temporary or permanent basis. 100 sh/60 audio. Holborn area.

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Experienced Secretary needed to work for a team of Marketing Officers in an American Bank. Speeds of 110/65 desired plus a willingness to undertake a variety of administrative duties and some audio work. Salary negotiable according to experience. Excellent fringe benefits offered. Please write to Box 0538 G, The Times

C.A.C.I.

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are looking for a

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(c.£5,500)

To work with one of three teams involved in marketing ACORN - the new social classifier - to the [illegible] and marketing world. We are looking for someone [illegible] 21-25) who enjoys working hard, in a varied and [illegible] lating environment, as part of a young and [illegible] team.

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- ☆ An easy manner with people

Your qualities should include:
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- ☆ Initiative
- ☆ Reliability
- ☆ A sense of humour
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CACI offers in return:
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Written application only + full C.V. to:
Miss Edwina Dunn, CACI, Inc. - International
Market Analysis Division
59-62 High Holborn, London WC1V 6DY

Dowell Schlumberger, an oil service company, require a MARKETING TECHNICAL SECRETARY

The responsibilities of this position include handling all technical correspondence, preparing documents and visual aids for seminars and schools, and maintaining a technical library. You will be working closely with the Marketing Sales Secretary. Applicants should be aged 20 to 30 with a sound educational background and good secretarial skills (shorthand not essential). The ability to act on your own initiative is essential. We offer a good salary commensurate with age and experience together with LVs and other benefits. Send c.v. or telephone for application form :

Sue Gardner
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Marble Arch House
66/68 Seymour Street, London W1H 5AF
Tel : 01-262 5033
(No agencies)

£8,000

A versatile marketing orientated Secretary/P.A. is needed by the vice-president of a well known American company.

He is responsible for the group's activities world-wide and needs effective support and back-up. Determination and drive are important in addition to administrative flair and style. Age 30-35.



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Managing Director of large Group requires first class P.A./Secretary at prestige headquarters offices. Pleasant personality, dedication, integrity and a high level of ability are prerequisite to this important position.

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We are a professional firm based in modern offices near St. Paul's.

One of our partners in the computer services department is looking for a secretary to join his young and enthusiastic team. In addition to the normal secretarial duties there will be liaison with our clients and other offices and the arrangement of training courses etc.

You should be aged 22-35 with 60 words per minute typing and preferably a knowledge of shorthand and audio.

For further details phone Personnel :

236 2104

FRANCAIS, DEUTSCHE, ENGLISH

c £8,000

If you can use all three languages, have sound secretarial skills and would relish the opportunity of joining an international company as they set up their smart, new London office, here is your chance. Working at "director" level, you'll have plenty of organisational as well as secretarial duties as this thriving company establishes itself in Kensington. They also have a very well paid vacancy for a trilingual Receptionist/Telephonist.

Bernadette of Bond St.
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No. 55, [illegible] 01-629 1204

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This leading International Merchant Bank with luxurious City based offices needs an excellent Secretary PA to work for 2 senior executives. Age 24-30. Speeds 100/60.

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This leading Euro M.P. requires an excellent Secretary/P.A. to look after his very busy schedule and liaise effectively with his constituency and European activities. Age 23-30. Speeds 100/60.

Angela Mortimer Ltd
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629 9686

JOHN SLADE of SLADE HOLIDAYS is looking for a New Secretary/ P.A.

The work is always demanding, sometimes exciting and never dull. We are one of the largest tour operators in Britain, involved in the low cost air holiday market. Excellent working conditions in new, air conditioned offices at Slade House in Hendon. Good salary and appropriate benefits. Experienced secretaries are asked to call

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Apply John Ramus, Ramus Holdings, P.L.C., Palace Rd., N.11.
881 0527

هكذا من الأصل

Residential property by Baron Phillips

A cheerful Spring is in the air

Morpeth and Clacton are the unlikely towns — the first in Northumberland, the other in Essex — which appear to be bringing a ray a light to an otherwise gloomy residential market, according to the latest Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors' quarterly report on house prices.

Estate agents in both towns are reporting a more buoyant market than almost anywhere else. Dudley Charlton & Partners of Morpeth, say they are seeing price increases for moderm detached houses in the £38,000 to £40,000 range where demand is quite strong. Ernest Johnson & Company of Clacton, say good-quality houses and bungalows are in short supply and their prices are rising.

While, to adapt the saying, two swallows do not make a summer, the survey's overall conclusion indicates that possibly the slide in house prices has halted. Fewer agents are reporting declining prices while, as I have noted, there are pockets of increased activity and marginally higher prices.

At the same time, some agents say fewer houses are coming onto the market as owners hope for a more cheerful spring. About two-thirds of the agents who took part in the survey indicate that prices have stabilized.

Demand remains strongest for pre-1919 terraced houses, which generally are cheap enough to attract first-time buyers. In the north, the market for new homes is particularly buoyant, where one-fifth of agents taking part in the survey indicate only small price increases.

Mr John Thomas, the Royal Institution spokesman on house prices, commented: "Buyers are, it seems, responding to the widespread publicity for a continuing buyers' market. On this evidence prospects for a more lively market in 1982 are more encouraging for sellers who are at present finding difficulty in selling."

This is the first optimistic sign we have had for months. *The Times*/Halifax index of house prices indicated that prices were, indeed, on the move again. But there must be a lot of catching up before any real progress is made.

☐ While estate agents are feeling a little more optimistic, this is the time of year when many lobbyists' thoughts turn to the Budget. It is only a few weeks away and over the next fortnight many submissions will be made to the Chancellor.

The property market could do with some encouragement from Sir Geoffrey Howe. It is understood some serious thought is being given to easing the burden of stamp duty on buyers.

Statistically, one in two purchasers has to pay stamp duty compared with only one in six in 1974. Originally it was a form of luxury tax and eight years ago was levied on the purchase of every house over £15,000; the threshold was increased to £20,000 in 1980.

There is speculation in the building industry that the threshold may be raised again this year, by as much as £30,000, with an upward drift of the bands. Only houses over £45,000 would incur the full 2 per cent duty now levied on property costing more than £35,000.

Builders argue that by raising the threshold life is made considerably easier for first-time buyers specifically and, of course, cuts moving costs generally. It has been claimed that some buyers are put off simply because of the additional cost of stamp duty. For example, anyone paying just over £35,000 incurs duty of £700 and in the £100,000-plus market, figures become astronomical.

Any relaxation of the duty would help to stimulate the lower end of the market, which in turn would help people selling medium-priced property. Many people believe that easing stamp duty fits in with Government policy of encouraging home ownership.

But the biggest stimulus to the market would come from any measure the Chancellor might take to bring down interest rates. When mortgage rates moved up to 15 per cent last autumn, demand was dampened and many builders brought in subsidized mortgage schemes to keep sales rolling.

More activity in the housing market would bring back to the economy a far greater confidence and, conversely, any measures which get the economy moving again would benefit the property market. Confidence is the key to the present parlous state of the property market.



This fully restored and modernized property in Tregunter Road, London SW10, has come on to the market through Aylesford, the Kings Road agents, who are asking £750,000. It has four principal bedroom suites and four main reception rooms all of which have been lovingly restored by the present owner during the past three years. Unusually for a central London property, it has an extensive garden 140ft deep.

" Behold, we come unto thee; for thou art the LORD our God." —Jeremiah 3.22.

BIRTHS

CAMPBELL. — On 8th January, 1982, at Queen Charlotte's Hospital, to Jane and Stuart—a son (Charles Thomas), a brother for Bruce, Tiffany and Oliver.

ELWES.—On 19 January, to Hugh and Susan—a daughter.

LYON DEAN.—On January 14th, to Candida, wife of Alistair—a daughter.

MACLEAN. — On 17th January, 1982, at Maryhill Maternity Hospital, Elgin, to Veronica (nee Bulbert-Powell), wife of John—a daughter (Charlotte Louise).

MAYLES.—On December the 30th to Helen (nee Hornung) and Philip — a daughter (Sarah Maria Alexandra).

McKENZIE.—On January 15th at Queen Mary's Hospital, Roehampton, to Hannah (nee Smith) and Neil—a daughter (Mary Rodger), a sister for Thomas and Alice.

MISSELBROOK.—On January 13th to Lori and John — a son (William Peter).

TAYLOR.—On 15th January, to Lila (nee Davy) and Jeremy—a daughter (Morna).

BIRTHDAYS

DEAR SHIREEN.—Happy Birthday on your 22nd, and lots of love, Mamal.

MR A. DALTON, of Nairobi, is 90 today. M.V.G.

BOB. Searched fruitlessly to find suitable new body. Unfortunately new models lack quality. Obviously 42 was a vintage year. Happy Birthday, love, Joyce.

MARRIAGES

DIAMOND WEDDING

GREENWELL : HARTER.—On January 19th, 1922 at Saint Peter's, Eaton Square, S.W.1, Graham Hamilton Greenwell of Friars Ford, Goring, Oxfordshire to Mary Eleanor Harter of The Grotto, Basildon, Berkshire.

DEATHS

ALI, SHAUKAT.—On 15th January, peacefully at Beckenham Hospital, after a long illness, Dr M. Shaukat Ali, aged 57 years. Late Dean and Reader in Law at Ahmadu Bello University, Nigeria.

BERRAGE-MOULTON.—On January 17th, 1982, peacefully in ... Hospital, Antony Edward "Tony", of 16 Dolphin Lodge, Grand Avenue, Worthing. Dearly loved husband of Pamela. Funeral service at Worthing Crematorium at 3 pm, Thursday, January 21st. No flowers please, but any donations to RAF Benevolent Fund would be kind.

BISHOP.—On January 16th, 1982, peacefully in hospital, William Thomas Bishop, C.B.E., F.R.I.C.S., of Bevendean Cottage, Oxshott. Very dear and ...

DEATHS

RADCLIFFE.—On 18th January, after a short illness, Guy Lushington Yonge, beloved husband of Marigold. Funeral private. No flowers please, but any donations to Rushbury Parish Church, c/o Midland Bank, Much Wenlock.

ROBERTSON.—On January 18th, Alexander "Alec" Thomas Parke Anthony Cecil Robertson, M.B.E., Priest and Music critic, peacefully at King Edward VII Hospital, Midhurst. Funeral private.

SK...—On 18th January, after short illness, John Hershell, of Gerrards Cross. Dearly loved and loving husband of Billie, beloved father of Chloe and Penny, and grandfather of Derryn, Tristram and Venetia. Funeral Service, 11.15 am, Wednesday, 27th January, at James's Church, Gerrards Cross, followed by private cremation. Family flowers only to H. C. Grimstead, Montello House, Layters Green Lane, Chalfont St Peter, Bucks. Donations if desired to Boot Trade Benevolent Society, 84 Great Eastern St, EC2. No letters please.

MEMORIAL SERVICES

GULBENKIAN, MARIE B.—A Memorial Mass will be held at St Mary's Church, Cadogan St., SW3, at 11 a.m. on Monday, February 8th.

HARTWELL.—A memorial service for Lady Hartwell will be held at St Margaret's Church, Westminster, on Tuesday, February 23, at noon.

MARSHALL.—A meeting in memory of the late Professor T. H. Marshall will be held at The London School of Economics, Houghton Street, W.C.2, on Thursday, 4 February 1982 at 5 p.m. All who wish to attend will be welcome. Admission without ticket.

MORRIS.—A Service of Thanksgiving for the life of Miss Cherry Morris will be held on Wednesday, March 3rd, in the Chapel at the National Hospital, Queens Square, W.C.1, at 12 noon.

SWEET-ESCOTT. — A Service of Thanksgiving for Bickham Sweet-Escott will be held at the Church of St. Giles', Cripplegate, The Barbican, Fore Street, London EC2, on Wednesday, 17th February, 1982, at 11.45 a.m.

IN MEMORIAM

EMBLEY, DENIS COURTNEY, F.R.S.A. — Jan. 20th, 1972. Always remembered with love.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

UK HOLIDAYS

HOLIDAYS & VILLAS

PERSONAL COLUMNS

HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS

HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS

HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS

FOR SALE

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

ANIMALS AND BIRDS

WANTED

HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS

RENTALS

RENTALS

FLAT SHARING

ROLLS-ROYCE & BENTLEY

RENTALS

Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Dear

BBC 1

9.05 For Schools, Colleges: Technical Studies. 9.38 Science Workshop. 10.00 You and Me. For the very young (not Schools). 10.15 Everyday Maths. 10.38 Geometry. 11.00 Words and Pictures. 11.17 Playing Percussion. 11.40 Finding the View. 12.05 Lessen eleven of a twenty-four part French course. 12.30 News After Noon with Richard Whitmore and Moira Stuart. 12.57 Regional news (London and SE only: Financial Report and news headlines). 1.00 Pebble Mill at One includes Glynn Christian's cookery hints. 1.45 Postman Pat. A See-Saw programme for the very young (r). 2.01 For Schools, Colleges: To Tahiti with Captain Cook. 2.18 Earth in Action. 2.40 Merry-go-Round. 3.05 Songs of Praise from St Peter's Church, Hereford, introduced by Geoffrey Wheeler (r). 3.40 Play it Safe ! Jimmy Savile with tips on safety for children (r). 3.53 Regional news (not London).

3.55 Play School. For the under-fives (shown earlier on BBC 2).
4.20 Cartoon. Secret Squirrel investigates the Sub Swiper (r).
4.25 Jackanory. Part three of The Ordinary Princess read by Joanna David.
4.40 Take Hart. Tony Hart with all you want to know about dragons.
5.00 John Craven's Newsround. World news for young people.
5.05 The Story of the Treasure Seekers. Part three of E. Nesbit's novel.
5.40 News with Richard Baker. 6.00 Regional news magazines. 6.25 Nationwide.
6.55 Rolf Harris Cartoon Time. Four funnies featuring Tom and Jerry, Barney Bear, Droopy and Bugs Bunny.
7.25 Film: Thou Shalt Not Kill (1979) starring Lee Grant and Gary Graham with Robert Culp. A man is sent to a sadistic prison for a crime he did not commit. As his lawyer battles to clear his name the innocent prison inmate finds he is also at the wrong end of prison justice.

9.00 News read by John Humphrys.
9.25 Sportsnight. Harry Carpenter introduces highlights from the final of the Volvo Masters Tennis Tournament in New York; World Cup Skiing from Bad Gastein; and a motor racing preview.
10.30 Parkinson. His guests are Isobel Buchanan, Alfred Marks and Kyung Wha Chung.
11.28 News headlines.
11.30 Gladys Knight and the Pips. The first part of their concert recorded at the New London Theatre.
12.05 Weather.

BBC 1 VARIATIONS CYMRU/WALES 11.17am-11.40 I Ysgolion: Ffenestri: Llinellau II. 11.40-12.05pm I Ysgolion: Daearyddiaeth (1). 12.57-1.00 News of Wales. 2.18-2.40 Hyn O Fyd. 5.05-5.40 Grange Hill (part 5). 6.00-6.25 Wales Today. 6.55-7.15 Heddiw. 7.15-7.45 Tomos A Tiw. 7.45-8.10 Dr Who (part 2). 8.10-9.00 The Rockford Files. 12.05am News and Weather. SCOTLAND: 12.56pm-1.00 The Scottish News. 2.40-3.00 For Schools: Around Scotland: Forestry Today. 6.00-6.25 Reporting Scotland. 6.55-7.25 C.I.S. Indoor Bowling. 12.05am News and weather. NORTHERN IRELAND: 12.57pm-1.00 Northern Ireland News. 3.53-3.55 Northern Ireland News. 6.00-6.25 Scene Around Six. 6.55-7.25 Campus Rock (Rose Tattoo). 12.05am News and weather. ENGLAND: 6.00pm-6.25 Regional News Magazines. 6.55-7.25 East — Worlds Apart. London and the South East — Rolf Harris Cartoon Time. Midlands — Challenge. North — Lifelines. North East — Champion String Band. North West — Sit Thi Deawn. South — Hey Look . . . That's Me. South West — The Music Quiz. West — RPM. 12.10am Close.

BBC 2

10.20 Gharbar: A magazine programme of interest to Asian women. 10.45 Closedown. 11.00 Play School. For the under fives presented by Carol Leader and Ben Bazell. Today's story is the traditional, The Mitten. 11.25 Closedown. 12.30 Open University: Developing Mathematical Thinking: Setting Up and Solving. 1.20 Closedown. 3.55 Landscapes of England. In the third of twelve explorations by Professor W. G. Hoskins we are taken to the marshes and coastline of Norfolk. Here Professor Hoskins explains how generations of people have adapted to the ever-present water — both salt and fresh (r).

4.20 Images of War. Mike Lewis recalls his experiences of filming at Arnhem at the height of World War Two (r).
4.40 Tigris. With Thor Heyerdahl on his voyage through the Arabian Gulf (r).
5.30 They're Playing My Tune. Why Zeller's Nightingale song recalls a happy moment (r).
5.40 Undersea Kingdom*. Part nine: Death in the Air.
6.00 Life on Earth. Part twelve: Mammals that live in the trees.
6.55 The Water Margin. Another adventure from the legend of the ancient Chinese knights (r).
7.40 News with sub-titles.
7.45 Cartoon: The Happy Prince (r).
8.10 Chronicle: The Man Behind the Mask. The story of German archaeologist Heinrich Schliemann

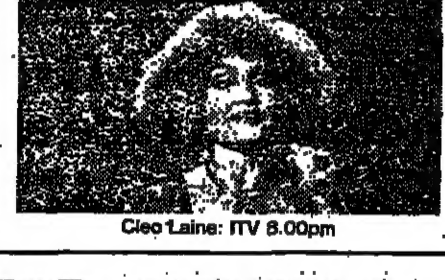
9.00 M*A*S*H. The medical officers of the American field hospital turn to bar room bouncers when one of their number is hurt in a brawl. This venture predictably ends in failure and they are rescued by the Padre.
9.25 The Bell. Part two of the dramatization of Iris Murdoch's novel. Wayward Dora Greenfield has returned to her scholar husband who is researching at a religious community in the South of England. The abbey attached to the establishment is awaiting the delivery of a new bell to replace one that is supposed to have flown into a nearby lake.
10.20 Grapevine. Self-help ideas presented by Jeni Barnett.
10.50 Newsnight. The latest world and domestic news plus an extended look at one of the main stories. Ends at 11.40.

ITV/LONDON

9.30 For Schools Insight. For the hearing impaired. 9.47 Picture Box. 10.04 How different types of paper are made. 10.38 Using leisure time to help others. 11.02 Life by the seaside. 11.20 Safety. 11.39 Radio and cinema of 1946. 12.00 The Munch Bunch. Animated vegetables for the very young. 12.10 Rainbow. Learning with puppets and guest, Pat Coombs. 12.30 Play it Again. Tony Bilbow talks to Hayley Mills, who chooses clips from her favourite films. 1.00 News 1.20 Thames News 1.30 Take the High Road. Drama series set on a Highland estate. 2.00 After Noon Plus. Kay Avila talks to George Melly about his book, The Great Lovers; and Mary Nicholson talks to Graham Smith about his collection of hats for Kangol. 2.45 The Six Million Dollar Man. The man of many parts foils a foreign power's attempts to steal some laser secrets. 3.45 About Britain: The Steam Horse. Film of a 'steam-in' at Kendal.

4.15 Cartoon: Dangermouse in part three of The Duel.
4.20 Madabout. Michael Bentine talks to Suzi Quatro and Ray Jackson about their respective hobbies.
4.45 Arthur of the Britons. Adventures based on the legend of King Arthur. Starring Oliver Tobias as the charismatic monarch.
5.15 Mr Merlin. Escapades of a wizard disguised as a garage manager.
5.45 News 6.00 Thames News.
6.25 Help! Viv Taylor Gee with the news of the Family Support Services.
6.35 Crossroads. David Hunter looks forward to sacking Adam Chance.
7.00 This is Your Life introduced by Eamonn Andrews.
7.30 Coronation Street. Emily Bishop makes a surprising sacrifice.
8.00 London Night Out. Topping the bill in this week's variety show introduced by Tom O'Connor is the husband and wife team of Cleo Laine and John Dankworth.

9.00 Minder starring Dennis Waterman and George Cole. A roughed-up Terry is unable to 'mind' a gem dealer for his friend Arthur.
10.00 News.
10.30 Film: Go Tell the Spartans (1977) starring Burt Lancaster, Craig Wasson and Jonathan Goldsmith. A violent anti-war film which features Lancaster as a veteran major ordered to hold a Vietnam hamlet because of its strategic position on the coast road to Malaya.
12.40 Close



Cleo Laine: ITV 8.00pm

Radio 4

6.00 News briefing.
6.10 Farming Today.
6.30 Today.
8.35 Yesterday in Parliament.
9.00 News.
9.05 Midweek: Henry Kelly Goes West — direct from Plymouth.
10.00 News.
10.02 Gardeners' Question Time visits Falfand Horticultural Society, Avon.
10.30 Daily Service.
10.45 Morning Story: "An Exercise in Calligraphy" by Sylvia Haymon.
11.00 News.
11.05 Baker's Dozen.
12.00 News.
12.02 You and Yours.
12.27 Around the World in 25 Years.†
12.55 Weather.
1.00 The World at One.
1.40 The Archers.
2.00 News.
2.02 Woman's Hour.
3.00 News.
3.02 Play† "The Game of his Life" by David Hopkins.
3.50 Report South West.
4.00 Elisabeth Soderstrom† The Swedish soprano reflects on the darker side of life, and its expression in music.
4.45 Story Time: "The Simple Life" by H. E. Bates, abridged in two parts (1).
5.00 PM.
5.55 Weather.
6.00 News.
6.30 My Word!†
7.00 News.
7.20 Checkpoint (new series). A weekly investigation into listeners' experience of unfair dealing.
7.45 Origins: "In Search of Tristan". A search for evidence to support the legend of Tristan and Isolde.
8.15 A Cornish Evening. Brenda Wootton entertains with songs and guests.
8.45 File on 4.
9.30 Kaleidoscope.
9.59 Weather.
10.00 The World Tonight.
10.30 Quote . . . Unquote†
11.00 A Book at Bedtime: "Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man" by James Joyce (3).
11.15 The Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Today in Parliament.
12.00 News and Weather.
VHF; 6.25 am Weather forecast 10.00 For Schools 10.30 Listen with Mother 11.00 For Schools 2 pm For Schools 5.50 PM (continued) 11.00 Study on 4.

Radio 3

6.55 Weather.
7.00 News.
7.05 Your Midweek Choice† Record requests: Suppe, Verdi, Franz, Doppler.
8.0 News.
8.05 Your Midweek Choice (continued) Ravel, Bridge, Schubert (mono), Stravinsky.
9.00 News.
9.05 This Week's Composer Haydn: records.†


Rosemary Leach: Radio 4 4.45pm

10.00 Brahms Piano recital.†
11.00 Enesco (series) Octet for strings, Op. 7.†
11.45 Rupert Foundation Conductors' Awards Semi-finals (recorded Monday): Beethoven, Strauss, Tippett, Respighi.†
1.00 News.
1.05 Concert Hall Recital (Tenor, Horn and Piano) direct from Broadcasting House, London: Auguste Panseron, Eugene Vivier, Bernhard Krol, Britten, Otto Nicolai.†
2.00 Music Weekly.†
2.50 Jazzmen Talking (new series) Prominent jazz musicians discuss their careers with Charles Fox (1) Red Norvo.†
4.00 Choral Evensong from Liverpool Cathedral.†
4.55 News.
5.00 Mainly for Pleasure with Richard Graves.†
7.00 Chopin Piano recital.†
7.30 Rupert Foundation Conductors' Awards The Final direct from the Fairfield Halls, Croydon. Part 1: Mozart (conducted by the finalists).†
8.30 Six Continents.
8.50 Rupert Foundation Conductors' Awards Part 2 Sibelius (conducted by Ole Schmidt) followed by results of the awards.†
9.40 Music in our Time Geoffrey Poole.†
11.00 News.
11.05 The Dream of Gunnar by Nielsen; record.†

Radio 2

5.00 Steve Jones.† 7.30 Terry Wogan.† 10.00 Jimmy Young.† 12.00 Gloria Hunniford.† 2.00 Ed Stewart.† 4.00 David Hamilton.† 5.45 News. 6.00 John Dunn.† 8.00 Alan Dell. 8.30 The King's Collection.† 9.00 The Folk Entertainers.† 9.30 Sounds of the Sun.† 10.00 Rolf's Walkabout. 10.30 Be My Guest. 11.00 Brian Matthew. 1.00 Truckers' Hour.† 2.00-5.00 You and the Night and the Music.†

Radio 1

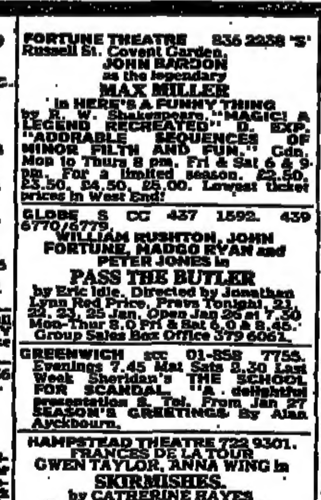
5.00 As Radio 2. 7.00 Mike Read. 9.00 Simon Bates. 11.30 Dave Lee Travis. 2.00 Paul Burnett. 3.30 Steve Wright. 5.00 Peter Powell. 7.00 Radio 1 Mailbag: Phone-in on 01-580 4411. 8.00 David Jensen. 10.00 John Peel.† 12.00 midnight Close.

World Service

BBC World Service can be received in Western Europe on medium wave (648 kHz, 463m) at the following times (GMT). 6.00 Newsdesk. 7.00 World News. 7.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary. 7.30 Letter From London. 7.40 Book Choice 7.45 Report on Religion. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections 8.15 The King of Instruments. 8.30 Take it or Leave it. 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press 9.15 The World Today 9.30 Financial News. 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 Terry Wogan's Album Time 10.15 Classical Record Review 10.30 The Red and the Black 11.00 World News. 11.09 News about Britain. 11.15 Listening Post. 11.30 Meridian 12.00 Radio Newsreel. 12.15 pm Nature Notebook 12.25 The Farming World 12.45 Sports Roundup 1.00 World News. 1.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary. 1.30 Radio Theatre 2.15 Report on Religion 2.30 A World in Edgeways 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Outlook. 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary 4.15 Musician at Large 4.45 The World Today 5.00 World News. 5.09 Listening Post 5.25 The King of Instruments 8.00 World News. 8.09 Twenty-Four Hours News Summary. 9.15 Marching and Waltzing 9.30 Jazz for the Asking 10.00 World News. 10.09 The World Today. 10.25 Paperback Choice. 10.30 Financial News. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Roundup 11.00 World News 11.09 Commentary 11.15 I Spy Fiction 11.30 Top Twenty. 12.00 World News 12.09 am News About Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel 12.30 Listening Post 12.45 Smash of the Day: The Navy Lark 1.15 Outlook 1.45 Is Sin Out of Date? 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 Network UK. 2.30 Assignment 3.00 World News 3.09 News about Britain. 3.15 The World Today 3.30 Just a Minute 4.00 Newsdesk 5.45 The World Today

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1 MF 1053kHz/285m or 1089kHz/275m Radio 2 MF 693kHz/433m or 909kHz/330m. Radio 1/2 VHF 88-91MHz Radio 3 VHF 9 0-92.5MHz, MF 1215kHz/247m. Radio 4 LF 200kHz/1500m and VHF 92-95MHz. Greater London Area MF 720kHz/417m LBC MF 1152khz/261m, VHF 97.3MHz. Capital MF 1548kHz/194m, VHF 95.8MHz BBC Radio London MF 1458kHz/206m and VHF 94.9MHz. World Service MF 648kHz/463m.

CHOICE


Ian Holm: BBC 2 9.25 pm.

● Chronicle begins a new thirteen week series with THE MAN BEHIND THE MASK (BBC 2 8.10 pm) a film about the controversial German archaeologist Heinrich Schliemann. A hundred years ago when he claimed to have found treasure belonging to the ancient cities of Troy and Mycenae, his reputation was made. But ten years ago, an academic took a look at Schliemann's career before he became an archaeologist and discovered instances of falsification and fraud among his claims. Following these revelations Professor Traill of the University of California decided to take a look at Schliemann's discoveries at Troy. He found that the archaeologist's account of what he unearthed was falsified and that it was, almost certainly, not found at the place he claimed to have discovered it. How Traill uncovered the truth makes this Chronicle film a fascinating start to the series

● Steam engine buffs have a chance to wallow in their favourite viewing when ABOUT BRITAIN (ITV 3.45 pm) visits the Kendal Steam Gathering. This annual event, held every July for the past six years, attracted some thirty different steam engines ranging from the humble steamroller to the mighty fairground traction engine. Last July, producer/director Simon Crouch visited this increasingly popular rally and spoke to some of the owners of the lovingly cared for machines and in particular to Dick Ransome of Torver, Cumbria. We follow him and his Marshall steamroller from its obligatory safety check through to its proud place in the procession

● If you are disgruntled about services you receive don't miss CHECKPOINT (Radio 4 7.20pm) which tonight begins a new series of investigations into consumer complaints

● IN SEARCH OF TRISTAN (Radio 4 7.45 pm) is part of this week's Radio 4 foray into the South-west of the country and is an "Origins" special investigation into the story of Tristan and Isolde. Professor Charles Thomas and Oliver Padel from the Institute of Cornish Studies try to establish whether the story is based on historical fact and, if so, whether Tintagel, the centre for Tristan's adventures, could have been the ancient Cornish capital

REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

CENTRAL
As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.45-3.45 Hagen. 5.15-5.45 Diff'rent Strokes. 6.00 Crossroads. 6.25-7.00 News. 12.40 am Closedown.

TSW
As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.45-3.45 Trapper John: Doctor drama series. 5.15 Gus Honeybun. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Today South West. 6.30-7.00 Scene South West. 12.40 am Postscript. 12.46 Closedown.

TVS
As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.45-3.45 The Ante Room: Period drama set in Ireland. 5.15 Watch This Space . . . 5.30-5.45 Coast to Coast. 6.00-6.35 Coast to Coast. 12.40 am Company followed by Closedown.

GRANADA
As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 Granada Reports. 2.00 Live From Two with guests Evelyn Barbirolli, Jilly Cooper and Norman St John Stevas. 2.45-3.45 The Ante Room: Period drama set in Ireland. 5.15-5.45 Private Benjamin. 6.00 Granada Reports. 6.25 This Is Your Right. 6.30-7.00 Crossroads. 12.40 am Closedown.

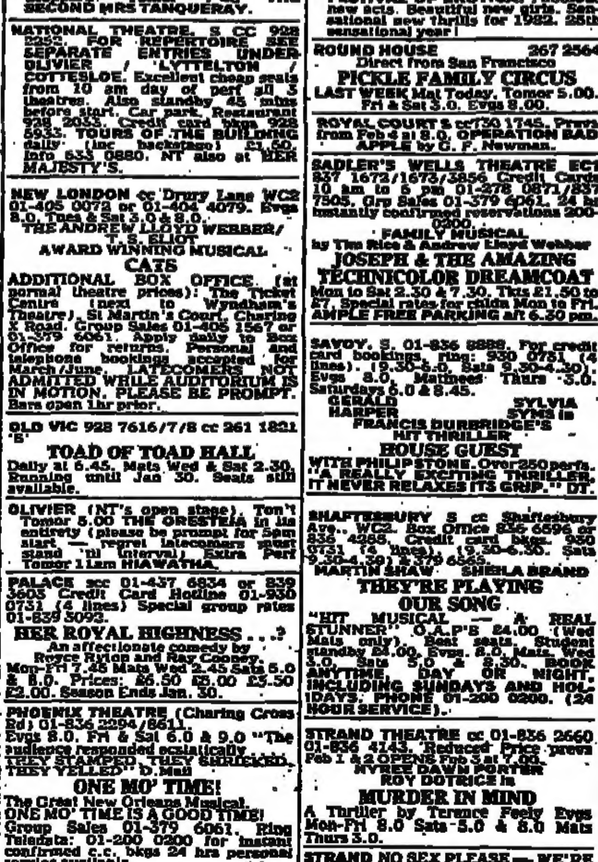
SCOTTISH
As Thames except: 1.20 pm News. 1.30-2.00 Full Life: John Osborne. 2.45-3.45 Love boat. 5.15 Pet Subject. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Scotland Today. 6.20 Action Line. 6.30-7.00 Weir's Way: Royal Deeside. 12.40 am Late Call. 12.45 Closedown.

HTV WEST
As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News 2.45-3.45 Bracken. 4.45 Sport Billy. 5.10 Ask Oscar! 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 News. 6.30-7.00 Superstar Profile: Woody Allen. 12.40 am Closedown.

HTV CYMRU/WALES
As HTV West except: 12.00-12.10 pm Ffalabalam. 4.15 Y Rheilffordd Gudd. 4.45 Our Incredible World. 5.10-5.20 Dick Tracey. 6.00 Y Dydd. 6.15-6.30 Report Wales with Michael Lloyd-Williams.

GRAMPIAN
As Thames except: Starts 9.25 am-9.30 First Thing. 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.45-3.45 Trapper John: New series about a doctor. 5.15-5.45 Private Benjamin. 6.00-6.35 North Tonight. 12.40 am News. 12.45 Close Down.

BORDER
As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.45-3.45 The Ante Room: Period drama set in Ireland. 5.15-5.45 Out of Town with Jack Hargreaves. 6.00-6.35 Lookaround. 12.40 am News. 12.43 Closedown.


Dennis Waterman as Terry in tonight's edition of Minder (ITV 9 00)

ANGLIA
As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.45 Trapper John News series about doctor. 5.15-5.45 Happy Days. 6.00-6.30 About Anglia with Graham Bell and Christine Webber. 12.40 am Big Question.

YORKSHIRE
As Thames except: 1 20 pm-1 30 News 2.45-3.45 Trapper John New series about a field surgeon in Korea. 5.15-5.45 Private Benjamin. 6.00-6.35 Calendar. 12.40 am Closedown.

TYNE TEES
As Thames except: Starts 9.20 am Good Word. 9.25-9.30 News. 1.20 pm News. 1.25-1.30 Where the Jobs Are. 2.45-3.45 Love Boat. 5.15-5.45 Mork and Mindy. 6.00 News. 6.02 Crossroads. 6.25-7.00 Northern Life. 12.40 am Travelling. 12.45 Closedown.

ULSTER
As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 Lunchtime. 2.45-3.45 New Avengers. 4.13-4.15 News. 5.15 Hear Here: Clydesiders. 5.30-5.45 Good Evening Ulster. 6.00-6.35 Good Evening Ulster 12.40 am Bedtime, Closedown.

CHANNEL
As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.45-3.45 Trapper John: Doctor drama series. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Channel Report. 6.30-7.00 Bailey's Bird. 12.40 am Epilogue followed by Closedown.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN: † STEREO * BLACK AND WHITE: (r) REPEAT

Entertainments Guide

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i.e., Monday is the deadline for Wednesday, Friday for Monday and Tuesday. Stops and Alterations to copy is 3.0 p.m. prior to the day of publication; for Monday's issue the deadline is 5.30pm on Friday. On all cancellations a Stop Number will be issued to the advertiser. On any subsequent queries regarding the cancellation, this Stop Number must be quoted.

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Weekend Shoparound	£14.00 per cm full display (min 5 cms)
Court Circular	£5.00 per line
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Rockets blast nuclear plant

From Charles Hargrove
Paris, Jan 19

Five rockets were fired just before midnight last night against the central building which will house the 1,200 Mw "Super Phoenix" fast breeder reactor being built at Creys-Malville on the Rhône, 28 miles north-east of Lyons.

The explosions, which according to a local inhabitant sounded like a salvo of artillery, did only superficial damage to the cylindrical concrete structure, 85 yards high and with walls a yard thick. None of the workers on the site was injured.

Responsibility was claimed in a telephone call to the French press agency an hour and a half later by a man who claimed to be a pacifist ecologist, a representative of a group he did not name. He also said that every precaution had been taken to prevent any casualties, police are taking the call seriously as the attack on the nuclear power station was only known at the time of the call to local inhabitants and the security team.

Police found the rocket launcher 400 yards from the target on the other bank of the Rhône. It was a bazooka of Soviet make, of a type produced in the 1960s, that fires hollow charge rockets.

Only one hit the reactor building, making a hole about four inches in diameter. If the rocket launcher issued by the French forces had been used instead, damage would have been greater, for they can penetrate 16 inches of steel or concrete at a range of 300 yards. The concrete shield is only one of three protecting the reactor, which is housed in a steel container, itself protected by another steel shell.

It is not the first attack by ecologist movements against nuclear reactors; but it is the first in which rockets have been used. "Super Phoenix" is a prototype of fast breeder reactors of this size, and will produce five times as much power as the "Phoenix" reactor at Marcoule from which it is derived. The construction of the reactor was begun in 1976 by an international consortium, including the French electricity board, and it is due to be completed in 1984.

Protests and demonstrations against "Super Phoenix" began seven years ago. The most serious was in 1977.



A pilot's eye view of the Thunderbirds in training over Wisconsin, but not performing the fatal manoeuvre (see diagram).

Thunderbirds' future in doubt

A Congressional inquiry is expected into the future of the United States Air Force Thunderbirds aerobatic team, after Monday's crash in which four pilots died (Henry Stanhope and Christopher Thomas write).

Their T-38 Talon trainers smashed into the Nevada Desert while they were executing a "line abreast loop" as part of their preparations for the 1982 display season.

Air Force sources in Washington last night could not resolve conflicting reports on whether or not the four supersonic Talons collided before hitting the ground on their fatal dive. But an Air Force investigation has started.

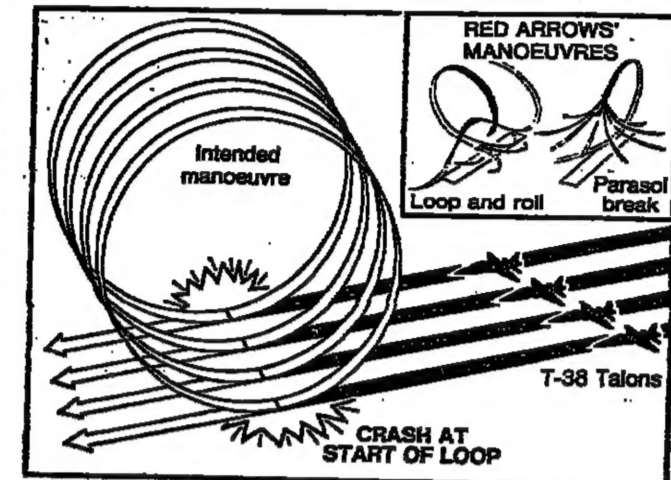
The disaster brings the number of fatalities among the Thunderbirds to 19 (17 of them pilots) since the team was formed in 1953, and 29 aircraft have been destroyed.

Seven of the fatalities, including those on Monday, have occurred since 1974 when the Thunderbirds switched from F-4 Phantoms to the slender Talons.

The Talon entered service with the Air Force as a trainer in 1961. Observers were surprised to see a trainer looking so sharp and streamlined, and there were initial doubts over whether it would prove too demanding for learners. But the Air Force reported 10 years later that it had emerged with the best safety record of any supersonic plane in service—an ironic comment in view of Monday's tragedy.

In 1971 similar questions were asked over the Red Arrows when four pilots died during a mid-air collision of two of their Gnat trainers during training. The Red Arrows continued, but dropped the manoeuvre called Russian Roulette.

Altogether the Red Arrows have lost eight aircraft and six pilots since their formation.



Threat to Polish farmers

Continued from page 1

solace. The traditional way to supplement rations and other officially bought food, is to buy on the private peasants' markets where food—eggs, vegetables and some cuts of meat—sell at up to three times the official price.

If the official food prices go up, then private ood prices will also soar, reaching virtually unattainable heights as far as the average wage earner is concerned. The average wage is about 7,000 zloties a month but just to buy the full butter, meat and sugar ration a quarter of that wold disappear. To supplement the household diet with private purchases could easily take another 3,000 zloties.

The root of the problem lies in the chaotic state of Polish agreculture combined with a chronic absence of hard currency for grain imports. Some grain—about 1.5 million tonnes—is being imported from Canada and France but that still leaves Poland about 6 million tonnes short. The country produced 20 million tonnes of grain itself last year but it needs about 27 million tonnes. The result is that there is almost no maize to feed poultry, a staple part if the Polish diet, so chickens will disappear from the shops by the middle of next month, according to Western agricultural experts. Bread, too, will be in short supply because of insufficient flour, and parts of the livestock herd will have to be slaughtered to save feed-grain.

There are still broad hints in the official press that some form of forced procurement from farmers will be introduced. So far, all the schemes are voluntary, though important investment goods and fertilizers can be withheld by the state if the largely private-based farmers refuse to sell certain basic amounts to the state.

Other Polish news, page 6

New evidence revealed in Scottish rape case

Continued from page 1

The third youth allegedly said he did not know one of his friends had a razor, saying: "I just screwed her".

☐ The Prime Minister said in the Commons yesterday that she shared MPs' concern about sentencing in rape cases and about police methods of intertorgating rape victims as revealed in a BBC television documentary shown on Monday night.

Mrs Thatcher said it was absolutely vital that women should have confidence in the ability of the law to protect them against "this violent, distasteful and odious crime".

☐ A man who raped a girl, aged 12, was jailed for 10 years at Perth High Court yesterday. Raymond Hodgson alias McLuckie, aged 29, of Sheriffmuir, near Stirling, had denied attacking the girl after she accepted a lift from him.

Four teenagers were acquitted of raping and kidnapping a girl, aged 15, after they told Lincoln Crown Court that they thought she as illing to go for a joy ride and have sexual intercourse.

Frank Johnson at the Commons

Today's topic moves into the chamber

One does not wish to sound like a killjoy, but is it not possible that we are beginning to hear rather too much about rape?

Traditionally, this subject has been confined to a few obviously notorious areas recognized as catering for that sort of thing within our large cities, areas such as *The Guardian* women's page. Respectable folk do not have to tarry there as they hurry past on their way to Mr Peter Jenkins' or Miss Nancy Banks-Smith. But it is there for the paper's punters if they want it.

That surely is the best arrangement. But in recent weeks the subject has almost completely taken over, it seems, the judicial bench; the correspondence columns; television; *Play School*, and so on. It has almost driven out the old crafts such as letters about the local government rating system. And yesterday it reached the Commons.

Ths is a sure sign that a topic is safe and fashionable. No sooner had she arrived at the dispatch box for her first Question Time for nearly a month and the Prime Minister was confronted, so to speak, with rape. It took the form of Mr Alan Beith, the Liberal Chief Whip (no pun intended).

Mr Beith spoke of "enormous public concern" over sentencing. Nearly everybody muttered and nodded. Somehow this point about sentencing seemed to shade off, in memebrs' minds, into what one could be forgiven for assuming was the general belief that rape was the new national sport or the successor to Space Invaders.

Mr Beith demanded "special units to deal with this odious crime". There was widespread agreement. The belief was firmly implanted that us chaps spent much of our spare time forcibly carrying off the nation's passing womanhood. Yet a well-informed colleague assured one that the incidence of sexual offences has actually declined in recent years.

But in the face of the new rape chic, Mrs Thatcher thought it prudent to come out against the crime, being a woman and, more to the point, a politician. It was "absolutely vital that women should have confidence in the ability of the law to protect them against this violent tect them against this violent, distasteful, and I use the hon Member's (Mr Beith's) word, odious, crime."

Further, she agreed with the Lord Chief Justice's view on sentencing. Furthermore, she shared the concern about matters shown on the previous evening's television programme on the subject. That seemed to cover everything.

There was no way in which the Opposition was going to be able to get her on rape. So the conversation turned to less romantic topics such as the economy. Of these exchanges there is little to report except that the Prime Minister was in confident form and had no trouble at all from her opponents. She departed, having had a rather easy start to the season.

Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, rose to make a statement. The subject turned out to be the Yorkshire Ripper case. My God! Is a man as sensitive as the present writer to be spared nothing?

Mr Whitelaw accepted an independent report that the investigation was mishandled. Several members engaged in a macabre competition to establish a constituency connexion with the case and its leading figures.

Mr Martin Flannery (Hillsborough, Lab) pointed out that Peter Sutcliffe was "caught in my constituency". Although the murders were committed elsewhere in Yorkshire, women were "just as terrified" in Mr Flannery's constituency. What all this led up to was Mr Flannery's belief that there had been "gross negigence".

Mr Flannery was not alone. For there is little that backbenchers will not do to secure a few lines in their local papers.

Mr Joseph Dean (Leeds West, Lab) assured us that in Yorkshire "women are still reluctant to go out in some areas". Had he stopped to think about it, his implication was that Yorkshire nowadays produces rippers like it used to produce cricketers.

Even Mrs Shirley Summerskill, an Opposition home affairs spokesman whose ethereal presence makes her resemble a Giotto madonna, took care to preface a question with: "Is the Home Secretary aware that one of the Ripper's victims was my constituent?"

Mr Thomas Torney (Bradford South, Lab) capped that with: "In view of the great number of women murdered, some in my constituency ..."

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Royal engagement

Princess Margaret presents Carl-Alan Awards at the Lyceum, Strand, 8.

Exhibitions

Road to Recovery, Cooper Gallery, Church Street, Barnsley, 10 to 5.30.

Robert Stephenson's Goblet, and Japanese art, Laing Art Gallery, Newcastle, 10 to 5.30.

Portrait screenprints by Andy Warhol, Gloucestershire College of Arts and Technology, Cheltenham, 9.30 to 6.

Beatrix Potter in Scotland, James Dun's House, Schoolhill, Aberdeen, 10 to 5.

17th to 19th century Japanese art, Adeane Gallery, Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge, 10 to 4.50.

Talks, lectures

Development of the popular press, by Dr Robert Giddings, Technical College, Avon Street, Bath, 7.30.

Quantitative risk assessment of industrial hazards, by Dr R. F. Griffiths, Poynting Building, University of Birmingham, 11.

Music

Recital, Department of Music, Powis Gate, College Bounds, Aberdeen, 1.15.

Frans Brüggen (recorder) and Colin Tilney (harpsichord), Studio Theatre, Midlands Arts Centre, Birmingham, 7.30.

Auctions today

Bonhams, Montpelier Street: furs, 10.30. Christie's, King Street: English and foreign silver, 11. Christie's, South Kensington: old and modern jewelry, 10.30; modern British and Continental pictures, watercolours, drawings and sculpture, 10.30; carpets and objects of art, 10.30; furniture, 1; clocks and barometers, 2; English and Continental pictures, 2. Phillips, Blenheim Street: English and Continental ceramics and glass, 11; collectors' items, 12: Sotheby's, Bond Street: European ceramics and silver, 11; wine, 10.30. Sotheby's, Belgravia: furniture, 11.

Viewing

Bonhams, Montpelier Street: European oil paintings, 9 to 3; English and Continental furniture, 9 to 3. Christie's, King Street: English furniture; Eastern rugs and carpets, both 9 to 4.45. Christie's, South Kensington: furniture, 9.15 to 12; English and Continental pictures, 9.15 to 11; toys, games, trains and train sets, 9.15 to 4.30; European ceramics, 9.15 to 4.30; Oriental works of art, 9.15 to 4.30; printed books, 9.15 to 4.30. Phillips, Blenheim Street: collectors' items, 9 to 11; British Commonwealth stamps; musical instruments; silver and plate, all 9 to 4.30.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 15,734

ACROSS

1 South Americans sound in need of a warm-up (8).
9 Sweetheart kept on sending Christmas presents (4-4).
10 Mad to reverse, try going forward (4).
11 Antiquated drink (3-9).
13 What you give a quid for — drink for enough people (6).
14 Refined suet fat changes many (8).
15 Unqualified, to be exact (7).
16 Would a hair-cut have saved Davidson? (7).
20 Old age, or trouble in get-rich-quick land (8).
22 Row about officer as a quixotic fighter (6).
23 Adapt oysters for other courses (12).
25 See — bottoms, one might argue? (4).
26 Prior upset, riot near (8).
27 Lays thrice (in combinations), this bird (8).

DOWN

2 You once appeared in stockings in the nursery, perhaps (3-5).
3 Bard's loss? (6,2,4).
4 Theoretical student of Plato at the university (8).
5 The last possibility of secrecy (7).
6 Brown one of this author's colours, we hear? (6).
7 Willingly and all that (4).
8 Swinger helps to pass the time (8).
12 Drinks at Glyndebourne? They help one see stars (5-7).
15 What a state we were in before our first appearance! (8).
17 Dutch flier of birds (8).
18 Master's about arrived (8).
19 Helps invalid — perhaps does some cooking (7).
21 Silver-topped item under the hammer? A bit of finger trouble (6).
24 Kiddie has a point to convey (4).

Solution of Puzzle No 15,733

The Pound

	Bank buys	Bank sells
Australia $	1.77	1.69
Austria Sch	31.85	29.85
Belgium Fr	85.15	81.15
Canada $	2.33	2.24
France Fr	11.45	10.85
Germany DM	4.52	4.27
Greece Dr	126.00	117.00
Hongkong $	11.40	10.80
Ireland Pd	1.27	1.22
Italy Lir	2460.00	2360.00
Japan Yn	450.00	424.00
Netherlands Gld	4.94	4.68
South Africa Rd	2.01	1.85
Spain Pta	195.00	186.00
Sweden Kr	11.04	10.46
Switzerland Fr	3.65	3.43
USA $	1.95	1.88

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International.

London: The *FT* Index closed up 11.2 at 545.9.

Sporting Fixtures

Football: League Cup quarter-final: Aston Villa v West Bromwich Albion. Other cup and league games, page 18.

Rugby League: Three first division games, one second division (page 18).

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Criminal Justice Bill, second reading.

Lords (2.30): Debate on Royal Commission on Civil Liability.

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Travel

Rail strike

No trains today, no overnight trains tonight. Disruption expected tomorrow morning. For times of first trains, call station inquiries which will be manned today, or for pre-recorded message, call 01-246 8030.

Parking

There will be no free parking at metres in London. Parking restrictions will be enforced but there will be extra parking facilities for private vehicles in London, including areas in Hyde Park, Regent's Park, St James's Park, Battersea Park, Victoria Park, Hackney, Dulwich Park, and Peckham Rye fairground.

Space expected to be available at NCP car parks at King's Mall (Glenthorne Road, Hammersmith Broadway); Park Lane; Cumberland Garage (Bryanston Street, Marble Arch). For space availability, call 01-499 7050.

Buses to Gatwick

Extra Flightline 777 buses between Gatwick and Victoria Coach Station during rail strike; also half-hourly service between Gatwick and Heathrow. Call 0293 502116 or 01-222 1234.

Accommodation

The London Tourist Board has made special arrangements to help workers to book hotels in the city; call 01-730 3450 before 5.30 tonight for bookings over a range of hotels; or bookings can be made in person at National Tourist Information Centre, Victoria Station, from 9 am to 8.30 pm.

First class hotel accommodation in central area may be limited, but plenty of rooms in other parts of London and in other price ranges.

Air

Fog could cause delays: pre-recorded air travel information on 01-246 8033.

Roads

Congestion expected because of rail strike. AA advises commuters to share cars if possible, allow extra time for journeys and stagger departure times.

In Scotland, A924 Bridge of Cally to Pitlochry road closed because of flooding. Widespread fog again likely—the AA remind drivers to use headlights, reduce speeds and keep greater distance from vehicle in front.

For pre-recorded information on road travel, call 01-246 8031.

Roadworks

Midlands and E Anglia: M1: Lane closures from Loughborough turn off (junction 23) to exit 24 (Derby). A5: Roadworks near Stretton, Staffordshire. A45: Lane closures on Newmarket by-pass at Waterhole Bridge.

North: A64; Roadworks at Bramham crossroads. M18/M180: Only one lane each way in Humberside. A1/A6136: Lane closures on Catterick by-pass.

Wales and West: M4: Lane closures between junctions 24 and 25, Newport. A38: Lane closures at Marble Viaduct, Buckfastleigh, Devon. A55: Roadworks on Conwy to Bangor road at Penmaenmawr.

Scotland: A83: Diversions and single line traffic with lights SW of Inveraray. A96: Single line traffic with lights SE of Huntly. A94: Single line traffic with lights S of Coupar Angus.

Roadworks may be cancelled if weather becomes unsuitable.
Information supplied by the AA.

Sea

Because of Sealink dispute, no Newhaven/Dieppe ferries operating. For special coaches to ports during rail disruption, call 01-828 4142 or 01-834 2345, or Sealink offices at ports.

Pre-recorded sea travel information on 01-246 8032.

Anniversaries

Deaths: David Garrick, London, 1779; John Ruskin, Brantwood, Coniston, 1900; George V, Sandringham, 1936 and accession of Edward VIII. Knights, citizens and burgesses first assembled as the Commons, 1265.

Postal delays

Because of the rail strike, parcels and mail trains are cancelled; mail posted yesterday, today and tomorrow will be delayed.

The papers

Mocking the appointment of a new "Director of Marketing" to help sell Tory policies to voters, the Daily Mirror says "it is going to take an awful lot of soft soap".

The Washington Post said yesterday Reagan's first year has shown "his original economic programme is no longer plausible"—but he still has time to strike another balance, it adds.

Corriere della Sera says Reagan's performance in 1982 will be "the decisive test not only for his immediate programmes but for the presidency as a whole".

The Times list of best-selling books

Hardback

Title	Author	Publisher	Price
Midnight's Children	Salman Rushdie	Cape	£8.95
Rats: The Story of a Dog Soldier	Max Halstock	Gollancz	£4.95
Hugh Johnson's Pocket Wine Book		Mitchell Beazley	£3.95
The White Hotel	D M Thomas	Gollancz	£4.95
Beningfield's Countryside	Gordon Beningfield	Allen Lane	£8.95
Whitaker's Almanack 1982		Whitaker	£9.00
In and Out of the Garden	Sara Midda	Sidgwick & Jackson	£5.95
Guinness Book of Records	edited by Norris McWhirter	Guinness	£4.99
Invitation to a Royal Wedding	Kathryn Spink	Colour Library International	£7.95
Pears Cyclopaedia	edited by Christopher Cook	Pelham	£5.95

The Times list is based on trade sales through Hammick's to 400 bookshops and verified retail sales through eight Hammick's bookshops and 20 others.

The National Book Sale has been extended until February 6. Booksellers' stocks are reduced and a selection of leading publishers' titles are reduced by up to 50% in shops throughout the country.

Weather forecast

Pressure slack over UK, with weak trough of low pressure over E.

6 am to midnight

London, E, SE, Central S, Central N England, E Midlands, E Anglia: Misty throughout, hazy sunny periods developing; wind variable, mainly S, light; max temp 7 to 10C (45 to 50F).

W Midlands, N Wales, NW England, Isle of Man: Misty throughout, hazy sunny periods developing; wind variable, light; max temp 9C (48F).

Channel Islands, SW England, S Wales, N Ireland: Fog patches at first, sunny periods developing, isolated showers at first, cloudy later; wind mainly S, light; max temp 8 to 11C (46 to 52F).

Lake District, SW, NW Scotland, Glasgow, Central Highlands, Argyll: Sunny periods, isolated showers, fog patches; wind mainly S, light; max temp 9C (48F).

NE England, Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen, Moray Firth, NE Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Misty, occasional rain at first, bright intervals developing; wind variable, mainly S, light; max temp 5 to 7C (41 to 45F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Friday: Mostly dry with sunny intervals, rather widespread fog, some rain or drizzle in W and N, night frost in places.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea, Straits of Dover: Wind SE, light becoming moderate; sea smooth becoming slight. English Channel (E): Wind SE, moderate, becoming strong; sea slight becoming rough. St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind SE, fresh; rain; sea moderate.

Sun rises: 7.55 am
Sun sets: 4.29 pm
Moon rises: 3.48 am
Moon sets: 12.55 pm
New moon: January 25.

Lighting up time

London 4.59 pm to 7.24 am
Bristol 5.08 pm to 7.34 am
Edinburgh 4.50 pm to 7.57 am
Manchester 4.58 pm to 7.41 am
Penzance 5.26 pm to 7.40 am

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain.

		C	F			C	F
Belfast	r	8	46	Guernsey	c	8	46
Birmingham	c	6	43	Inverness	f	8	46
Blackpool	c	7	45	Jersey	c	8	46
Bristol	c	9	48	London	f	10	50
Cardiff	r	7	45	Manchester	c	8	46
Edinburgh	c	5	41	Newcastle	c	5	41
Glasgow	c	9	48	Ronaldsway	c	7	45

London

Temp: max, 6 am to 6 pm, 10C (50F); min, 6 pm to 6 am, 5C (41F). Humidity: 6 pm, 79 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 6 pm, nil. Sun: 24hr to 6 pm, 1.6hr. Bar, mean sea level, 6 pm, 1,019 millibars, rising.

Highest and lowest

Highest day temp: Penzance, Culdrose, Camborne, 11C (52F); lowest day max: Cranwell, Coltishall, −1C (30F); highest rainfall: Neist Point, 1.36in.; highest sunshine: Folkestone, 4.2hr.

Satellite predictions

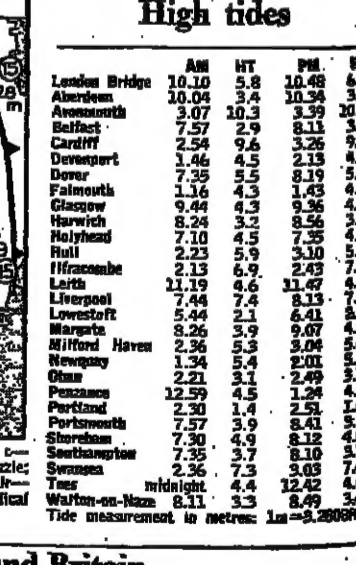
Figures give time of visibility, where rising, maximum elevation, and direction of setting. Asterisk denotes entering or leaving eclipse.

MANCHESTER: Cosmos 1518: 18.52-18.56; WNW; 75SSW; SSW*. Cosmos 236R: (Jan 21) 5.32-5.33; E*; 30E; ENE and 7.5-7.10; W*; 55NNW; ENE. Cosmos 1285: 17.59-18.1; NNW; 20NNE; NNE and 19.34-19.35; NW; 20NW; NW*. Cosmos 185R: 18.34-18.41; SW; 85SSW; NE* and 20.15-20.18; W; 30NW; NW*. Seasat: 17.38-17.42; N; 15NNW; NW. Salyut 6: 17.59-18.2; WSW; 55S; ESE* and 19.34-19.35; W; 20W; W*.

Predictions supplied by Earth Satellite Unit, Aston University.

NOON TODAY Pressure is shown in millibars FRONTS Warm Cold Occluded (Symbols are on advancing edge)





b—blue sky; bc—blue sky & cloud; c—cloudy; o—overcast; f—fog; d—drizzle; h—hail; m—mist; r—rain; s—snow; th—thunderstorm; p—showers; prs—periodical rain with snow, Wind speed in mph

High tides

	AM	HT	PM	HT
London Bridge	10.10	5.8	10.48	6.0
Aberdeen	10.04	3.4	10.34	3.4
Avonmouth	3.07	10.3	3.39	10.6
Belfast	7.57	2.9	8.11	3.1
Cardiff	2.54	9.6	3.26	9.9
Devonport	1.46	4.5	2.13	4.5
Dover	7.35	5.5	8.19	5.4
Falmouth	1.16	4.3	1.43	4.3
Glasgow	9.44	4.3	9.36	4.2
Harwich	8.24	3.2	8.56	3.3
Holyhead	7.10	4.5	7.35	4.5
Hull	2.23	5.9	3.10	5.9
Ilfracombe	2.13	6.9	2.43	7.1
Leith	11.19	4.6	11.47	4.6
Liverpool	7.44	7.4	8.13	7.5
Lowestoft	5.44	2.1	6.41	2.1
Margate	8.26	3.9	9.07	4.0
Milford Haven	2.36	5.3	3.04	5.4
Newquay	1.34	5.4	2.01	5.5
Oban	2.21	3.1	2.49	3.1
Penzance	12.59	4.5	1.24	4.5
Portland	2.30	1.4	2.51	1.4
Portsmouth	7.57	3.9	8.41	3.8
Shoreham	7.30	4.9	8.12	4.8
Southampton	7.35	3.7	8.10	3.7
Swansea	2.36	7.3	3.03	7.4
Tees	midnight	4.4	12.42	4.4
Walton-on-Naze	8.11	3.3	8.49	3.4

Tide measurement in metres: 1m=3.2808ft.

Around Britain

	Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	Max F			Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	Max F	
Scarborough	2.2	—	6	43	Sun int	Falmouth	—	.47	10	50	Rain
Bridlington	2.2	—	5	41	Fog pm	Penzance	1.5	.30	11	52	Rain
Cromer	1.0	—	7	45	Cloudy	Jersey	1.5	.30	11	52	Rain
Lowestoft	—	—	6	43	Cloudy	Ilfracombe	—	.05	10	50	Rain
Clacton	2.8	—	6	43	Sun int	Jersey	—	.03	9	48	Rain pm
Thanet	2.4	—	10	50	Sun int	Anglesey	—	.17	10	50	Rain
Folkestone	4.2	—	10	50	Sun pds	Colwyn Bay	0.1	—	10	50	Cloudy
Hastings	2.4	—	8	46	Sun int	Southport	—	—	8	46	Cloudy
Eastbourne	1.2	—	9	48	Cloudy	Blackpool	—	.01	8	46	Rain
Worthing	—	—	8	46	Cloudy	Morecambe	—	—	9	48	Cloudy
Littlehampton	—	—	8	46	Dull	Douglas	—	.35	6	43	Rain pm
Bognor Regis	—	—	7	45	Cloudy	Aldergrove	—	.09	8	46	Rain
Southsea		.03	8	46	Shwr pm	Eskdalemuir	0.1	.01	7	45	Rain pm
Shanklin	—	.01	8	46	Drizz pm	Prestwick	—	.02	8	46	Rain pm
Bournemouth	—	.02	8	46	Showers	Abbotsinch	—	.11	9	48	Rain
Poole	—	.01	9	48	Drizzle	Tiree	0.9	.26	9	48	Rain pm
Swanage	—	.02	7	45	Rain pm	Stornoway	—	.11	8	46	Rain
Weymouth	—	.02	8	46	Drizzle	Lerwick	—	—	6	43	Cloudy
Exmouth	—	.15	9	48	Rain	Wick	0.5	.02	6	43	Cloudy
Teignmouth	—	.23	9	48	Rain	Kinloss	—	.02	9	48	Rain am
Torquay	—	.15	9	48	Rain	Dyce	—	—	6	43	Fog pm

Abroad

MIDDAY: c, cloud; f, fair; fg, fog; r, rain; s, sun; sn, snow.

		C	F			C	F			C	F			C	F
Ajaccio	s	15	55	Cologne	s	3	37	Madrid	c	9	48	Rio de Janeiro			
Akrotiri	s	16	61	Copenhagen	f	−3	27	Majorca	f	15	59	Rome	c	12	54
Algiers	c	14	57	Corfu	s	13	55	Malaga	c	14	57	Salzburg	s	−7	19
Amsterdam	c	3	37	Dallas				Malta	r	12	54	Sao Paulo			
Bahrain	f	17	63	Dublin	f	9	48	Mexico City				San Francisco			
Barbados				Faro	s	15	59	Miami				Santiago			
Barcelona	f	14	57	Florence	s	5	41	Milan	c	0	32	Seoul	s	−6	21
Beirut	s	16	61	Frankfurt	c	−3	27	Montreal				Stockholm	c	−2	28
Belgrade	c	−4	25	Funchal	f	17	63	Moscow	f	−6	21	Strasbourg	fg	−5	23
Berlin	s	−3	27	Geneva	c	1	34	Munich	s	−9	16	Tangier	c	13	55
Bermuda				Gibraltar	c	13	55	Naples	c	11	52	Tel Aviv	s	17	63
Biarritz	c	15	59	Helsinki	c	−2	28	New York				Tenerife	f	17	63
Boulogne	f	10	50	Hongkong	s	16	61	Nice	s	12	54	Tokyo	s	7	45
Bordeaux	s	12	54	Innsbruck	s	0	32	Oslo	f	−9	16	Toronto			
Boston				Istanbul	c	7	45	Ottawa				Tunis	r	12	54
Brussels	c	6	43	Jeddah	s	25	77	Paris	s	9	48	Valencia	c	14	57
Budapest	c	−9	16	Johannesburg	f	25	77	Peking	s	−1	30	Vancouver			
Cairo	s	19	66	Las Palmas	s	20	68	Perth	s	29	84	Venice	fg	1	34
Cape Town	f	25	77	Lisbon	f	13	55	Prague	c	−7	19	Vienna	c	−8	18
Casablanca	r	12	54	Locarno	fg	−2	78	Reykjavik	s	−2	28	Warsaw	s	−2	28
Chicago				Los Angeles				Rhodes	f	16	61	Washington			
				Luxembourg	s	3	37	Riyadh	f	18	64	Zurich	s	−6	21